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TERMS:

THE PLOUGHMAN offers great advantages to advertisers. Its circulation is large and among the most active and intelligent portion of the community. Entered as second-class mail matter.

The Coming Canal.

Those alarmists who were afraid that Co lombia would not get her due because the United States acknowledged the republic of Panama may now rest easy, for after the ratification of the treaty by the National Senate, which is sure to come, there will be, unless all signs fail, an arrangement whereby part of the concessions given by us for canal rights will be for the benefit of Colombia as well as Panama.

There is a proposition looking to the pay ment of two million dollars in cash by our Government to the new republic, and for he reservation of eight million dollars by the United States, part of which shall be paid to Colombia in behalf of Panama. It will be remembered that ten million dollars were promised for the canal concessions From this it would seem that no injustice will be done to either country, but, on the contrary, both will benefit from a state of affairs which will allow them to become friendly neighbors. Both would rather have a state of peace than one of war, and it is better for them to dwell together ami-cably than to engage in a long contest that would result in nothing advantageous to either of the contestants.

Panama has showed her pluck in resisting the folly at Bogota, and Colombia has learned the lesson that a bird in the hand is worth two in the bush. She no doubt realizes now that she lost Panama through the greediness of her politicians, and evidently will be soon prepared to acknowledge that the United States has no desire to deprive her of a particle of her rights.

Can the Moths be Destroyed.

The means to be adopted in fighting the gypsy moth would seem to depend upo whether the pest is to be exterminated or merely held in check. If the attempt is to kill out the moths entirely, the only sure way is to put on a big force of trained men to destroy eggs, spray trees, cut and burn brush, etc., over the infested area. This is the plan which was meeting with success when the usual appropriation was cut off by the State at just the time when a successful end seemed to be in sight.

If this plan of work is to be resumed, the appropriation should be made in advance in such a way that it will cover a long series of years, not making the completion of the plan to depend on the whim of successive legislatures, each with its host of new members to be won over and convinced of the need for the appropriation. When the number of moths has become so greatly reduced that they attract comparatively little notice, there is sure to appear a crop of kickers who insist that the State's money is being wasted and that the appropriation should be withheld. For this reason, if for no other, the work should be under control of the national Department of Agriculture, in order that a long campaign could be carried on under the same management and with less danger of interruption.

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According to the present outlook, however, the State must work alone for the present. A very large appropriation covering many years in advance is recognized as the only adequate measure. But State expenses are very heavy in Massachusetts this year, and new taxes are talked of to raise the money to pay bills now in sight. The additional burden of a strong cam-paign against gypsy and brown-tail moths certainly meet with opposition, even if a part of the cost is to be assessed on towns r land owners in the infested districts.

The alternative plan is to try to reduce greatly the number of moths by importing certain little insects which feed upon them. ermination could not be hoped for by plan, because as soon as the moths berather scarce the insects which prey em would become scarce also, and die or lack of abundant food. It is a plan h, although imperfect, is far better nothing. President J. H. Bowditch Massachusetts Forestry Association rts the offer of an expert now living on acific coast, but a German by birth, familiar with gypsy-moth conditions in e, who, he said, if hired by the State, import gypsy moth parasites which d guarantee would do no harm in this other than to the moth pests. Mr. tch said that in correspondence with as a representative of the forestry tion, the expert in question had ex-himself as ready to take a contract troducing parasites and practically ing the moths in check within four the entire expense to be \$15,000 for country and find plenty of gypsy and brown-tail moths to seed on at first. In four years, he held, the parasites would grow numerous enough to hold the moth in check, although for the first two years it the only excuse for which was that its anwould not be likely that any great showing the results would not affirm the trial a success actually happened. For, upon investigation, on account of the long shipment and the time lost by the cattle in becoming accussions of the long shipment and the time lost by the cattle in becoming accussions. The horticultural department is conducting a series of experiments in cold would not be likely that any great showing could be made.

This plan is certainly inexpensive, and would be better than to do nothing, but experience with other insects has shown that parasites will not wholly kill them out or prevent a great deal of injury being on with the old plan for complete extermination. There are already a good many native parasite insects feeding on the gypsy moth, but the number of the moths has, nevertheless, vastly increased during the ecent year when active measures to destroy them have been withheld.

The very pretty story told of Pope Pius spring or not at all. The warfare must be marked to a young newspaper man who had sought him out, "were wont to bless the may acquire valuable information from corn, mixed grasses and barley. The cows were kept in summer in a clean field well cultural lines. We realize that, although a watered, drained and shaded, and feed was hauled to them. Two or more crops per close observation of his surroundings, and had sought him out, "were wont to bless the may acquire valuable information from was plowed deep once. The succeeding

mirror discreetly up to nature, "yellow" roots and other farm crops sent out to journalism encourages the resourceful different parts of the country. Valuable the public comes readily to disbelieve alprofit of several crops is being compiled in most anything it reads in the papers! Yet this way.

the only excuse for which was that its au-thor needed a little extra money.

Just here it is that the indictment against

The herticultural department is con-ducting a series of experiments in cold storage of fruits. A new Linde Refrigeraducting a series of experiments in cold the "yellows" must be most stern. For tor system has been installed and conse while self-respecting journalism discredits quently important, reliable and up-to-date fictional reporting and insists that its contributors in no case do more than hold the est is shown in the experiments with grains, faker." Small wonder, therefore, that information as to the adaptability-hence

very unfair to a large number of serious, the day, and are sanguine for the agricultable and conscientious newspaper workers ural future of America. The opening of Without doubt the only plan which will properly meet the emergency will be to set our twentieth century institutions.

gold and silver medals at Paris Exposition, and who retails his milk at fifteen cents per quart, as saying that with milk obtained from sanitary stables, it is preferable to cool under a closed cooler, thus avoiding exposure to air. He takes milk immediately from cow and reduces temperature from 90° . to below 40° F. in less than one minute.

It was the consensus of opinion that milk produced under the most sanitary conditions eed not be subjected to pasteurization or sterilization, but that these were necessary for milk collected promiscuously. Speaking of sorting and silage for dairy cows, Mr. Lane said: "On land at New Jersey Exthat the disbelleving attitude of mind is Our students are alive to the subjects of periment Station, which formerly required on one acre for six months by the use of any broad-minded person must grant. For the vast arable Western plains creates a silage. The following crops were used: Rye, wheat, clover, cow-peas, soja beans, corn, mixed grasses and barley. The cows were kept in summer in a clean field well

B. Gurler, of Illinois, who was awarded that line. Last year when nearly everybody hereabouts failed to grow much corn, he had a good crop, having planted seed corn that had been kept in a dry place for seven years. The success may have been in part due to early planting, several others having had fair crops who had planted early. Franklin County, Mass. C. E. LEAVITT.

Outlook for Market Gardening.

Among the subjects of the somewhat in-formal discussion at the meeting of Boston Market Gardeners, Saturday, Feb. 6, were considered the prospects of the business for the coming season, and the various conditions needed for success. Several of the speakers contended that so good a season as the last one could not be expected to follow. The high prices last year would encourage heavy planting both North and South. Manure is scarce and high, and a pad summer might be expected to follow a severe

winter.
Others believed the prospects were good so long as the general business interests of the state of the the country continued to flourish, and in speaking of the past season they asserted that it had been unfavorable according to the experience of many farmers and gardeners. Cabbage had been high because it failed to head well in most cases. Celery has been stunted in growth and decayed easily. Beets were a small, unevencrop. Tomatoes set and ripened poorly. With hothouse vegetables the present winter was generally conceded to be unfavorable on account of the prevalence of so much cold and cloudy weather.

Mr. Ward of Newton told of his experience as shown by a book account for the past fifty years. Periods had occurred from time to time when fruit had been relatively higher priced than vegetables, and then everybody set strawberry plants. Then would follow periods when vegetables paid best, and when fruit was in over-supply. He believed farmers should keep account of each crop in order to know which crop didn't pay and to choose those to which the land proved best suited. In former times it had been necessary to choose crops that would divide the labor so that it would not allcome at one time. Now it is possible to hire gangs of Italians and other temporary help to any extent desired.

The suggestion in regard to bookkeeping started a side discussion along that line. Mr. Stone and others maintained that a gardener doing a small to medium business could tell near enough whether it was paying him. "Pay your bills and count the money in your pocket," said Mr. Stone, humorously, "then bank the surplus or put it into copper stock." Mr. Sullivan argued that this plan was

not businesslike and would not serve to separate the paying crops from the unprofitable ones. There was need of keeping a rd to know just what has been done and wat should be done another season.
"Farming without an account is like trying to remember what you said yesterday." Mr. Ward told of a suburban gardener who employed a bookkeeper, and knew the exact sales and prices at any time for years past. Mr. Ward knew of gardeners who

were every year growing crops that did not pay back what they cost.

The price of manure was incidentally considered. It appears that gardeners who have the manure sent by rail are obliged to pay more than is generally supposed by farmers. It can be bought for \$1 per cord or a little more at the stable, but costs, according to president W. W. Rawson's statement, \$4 per cord delivered in Arlington by

freight, besides cost of teaming from car to farm, and at a greater distance the cost is heavier. Yet many of those present found it better to have the manure freighted rather than to team it. One gardener quoted manure as high as \$9 a cord in his locality. The incident was related of a gardener who paid \$1000 for the manure to ase on his place of only sixteen acres. Speaking again of the general outlook, one gardener saw signs that the coming year

should be more favorable than any for five years past. Another said that the political sampaign would check business activity, and much money which ought to go into business would be spent in the campaign. Mr. Stone thought that in any season there would be as many who would consider it a poor year as there would be who would proounce it a good one. It was asserted that one cause of so many young men leaving the farms was the lack of system and usinesslike management, the absence of which disgusted the younger element. Several speakers declared that most of those who had left the farms for the city would have been far better off to have remained on the parental acres had they practiced there the same degree of system and industry which they were forced to adopt in the city.

The increase of general knowledge conperning the finer points of modern farming is a matter of note, especially the spread of such knowledge during the past ten years of bulletins and institutes. It is very common now to find at the institutes a number of farmers fully able to follow the speakers with a line of searching questions in a way which proves they have been doing some hard thinking and have, perhaps, worked out some new ideas fresh from the field and stock barn. Most of the younger men, even those who seldom attend the meetings, are often able to talk of their personal experiments with the latest methods with stock and crops. An increased confidence in some of the newer ideas is evident, and although the term "scientific farming" is still dis-



property interests in danger, it would ap- uted to a recent Outlook by Mary White stamped out also.

The Trail of the "Yellows."

It seems worth while, now that one of the New York papers of large circulation and small intelligence is about to be established here in Boston, to consider exactly what the trend is against which the enemies of "yellow" journalism so often feel called upon in these days to protest. That they do protest we very well know. When the alumni of Brown University met at the Vendome a location of the bed, door and window held few weeks ago for their annual dinner, the my unwilling attention. The crime as news object chosen by President Faunce as most | was in no way entitled to the space awarded worthy of his vigorous condemnation was it. But it was a Study in Scarlet, and while 'yellow journalism," and he was but one intelligent after-dinner speaker among with the yellows," he said, "is that they distort in that they give more space to back-stairs gossip than to the opinions of statesmen; that they have more room for the bar-room than for the Supreme Court; that they devote more attention to Alexander Dowie than to all the prophets of righteousness on the American continent. They distort life I repeat, and if our chil-dren are fed upon them, they themselves must become distorted. The true type of journalism, on the other hand, helps us to mit themselves to read the yellow sheets see life sanely and whole and keeps to the front the really important issues of our time." How insidious the "yellow" microbe

has become is shown by glancing into almost any one of our self-respecting papers. One of the most reputable of Let us who try to be decent and who claim these,—we might almost say the leading to be intelligent take a stand, here and now. sheet of Boston,-printed recently a little article concerning the condition of Brookline's streets, for which plenty of headings, decent and yet sufficiently descriptive, might easily have been found. The sheet in question, however, put over its four inches of weather "story," the words "Bad Day for weather "story," the words "Bad Day for merited fame. Scientific problems con-Lingerie,"—which shows distinctly the trail nected with practical farm work are con-

Mr. Bok has recently told us of reading in a newspaper an account of a woman's tion. The agricultural department is con-luncheon where champagne flowed like tinuing its experiments along the feeding water, where twenty out of thirty women present smoked cigarettes with their coffee and devoted all the remainder of the after-

found. It has been stated on the best of swords of those who would fight for the expert authority that this result could be faith. But the pen of the journalist is the reached in a few years. If a rapidly spread-sword of today, and I therefore bless yours." ing epidemic like the foot and mouth plague Nobly thought and sweetly said! There is could be stamped out completely and at an even a kind of raison d'etre in the penny expense not excessive, in view of the vast paper as a very interesting article contribpear that slowly spreading insects like the Ovington makes us see. For this paper is moths of eastern New England might be written primarily for those who read no

Looking closely at its stories we soon see that their aim is to provide interesting letien first, and news only secondarily. They dwell on details, therefore, quite unimportant to the reader who desires a simple statement of the facts, but needful, no doubt, to him, who seeks a thrilling tale. "I well remember," Miss Ovington writes, by way of illustration, " reading of a murder where the man was accused of killing his I might prefer mine as told by Mr. Conan Doyle, it was not difficult to realize that "The fault we educated men find others would enjoy the excitement of hearing of this present-day 'murder."

To the poor man in the tenements, in other words, the penny sheet stands for melodrama and fiction and color in life. While we may deplorethis we can-in his case—understand and perhaps forgive it. His days are gray, his horizon very limited. Moreover, merely to spell out the printed able intellectual effort. But when the intelligent, particularly intelligent women, persomething is distinctly wrong, we hold. The time has come, it seems to us, when there papers one refuses to read, as concerning the sweat-shop goods one does not buy and the demoralizing plays one does not witness. against the oncoming trail of the "yellows."

From a Young Farmer Student.

Canadians have developed an agricultural college at Guelph, Ont., which enjoys wellstantly the subjects of patient research by the different departments of this instituwould be to have a certain part of the infested district, say one square mile, left
free from restrictive work, then to liberate
the imported parasites in this reserved section so that they might get a hold in this

The fact however, not

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The from \$60,000 in all. His method
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the there is a good demand for it."

In connection with your recent account of
From ilk than the man with poorer cows.
It costs more to produce rich, sanitary milk,
but there is a good demand for it."

In the discussion, J. Moldenhawes spoke
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good agricultural journals, he can gain infinitely more from these indispensable sources after investigating the principles that underlie the phenomena of the farm, and can reap much greater profit from his well-directed efforts. Ontario.

Ghio Dairymen Meet.

Ohio dairymen to the number of about 250, met at Ohio State University, Jan. 27-29. In addition to good locals, several outof-State speakers were present. The association has made a feature of securing the best possible talent for these annual gather ings. Professor McKay of the Iowa State College judged and scored the butter and cheese for the third successive year. He per cent. over previous scoring. The lowest butter score was eighty-nine per cent. while most went above ninety-four per cent. The highest was 971 per cent. Three firsts were won by W. C. Barrett of Belmont County, a young man of about twenty years of age. Young Barrett is a product of the Ohio dairy school and manager of one of L. P. Balley's large creameries. Professor McKay said that, other things

being equal, the butter in the neatest package would unconsciously influence judge and buyer in its favor. Several scientifi men and practicel business men confirmed the statement.

Professor Lane, United States Department of Agriculture, said in part: "The retail milk trade is yet in its infancy. The demand for rich, pure, wholesome, sanitary milk is on the increase. There is no secre in the production of fancy milk. The ut-most cleanliness of cows, stables and workers, plenty of sunshine and fresh air in the stables, proper food and rapid cooling of the milk are essential. Rapid cool ing is very important. All milk should be standardized and kept near that standard. As example of what cleanliness and rapid cooling will do, he cited the instance of the three gold-medal winners for sanitary milk from the United States at the Paris Exposition. This milk as clean as it is possible to get it, cooled rapidly, put in ordinary milk cans with two caps on bottom, covered with paraffine. It remained sweet eighteen to twenty days. Aim along the lines of cleanliness, uni formity and cold in preparing a high-grade product, rather than methods to destroy bacteria. The quart system of selling was of fattening hogs and steers. Experiments unfair to producers, as the man who fed in crossing breeds of hogs prove that a val-

preparation was with a right-lap, fourhorse, disk harrow. Fifty cows consumed bout 11 tons daily, or 270 tons in six months. They were kept on ten acres of sorting crop. This succulent appetizing feed in pleasing variety was furnished them the year round."

Mr. Wells, United States dairy inspector, explained manufacture of process butter, showed samples he had bought in Columbus at from twenty to twenty-five cents per pound. It was bought of the dealers for ten cents per pound. He blamed the small two and four cow dairy for this product. The annual output of the thirty-two factories in the United States is about fifty-five million pounds. Of this product, Ohio's eleven factories produce about 94 million complime ted the dairymen, saying the pounds. Professor Decker said that the product had improved about thirty-eight farmers of Ohio are losing annually from this one waste \$1,000,000. carry education to them."

Professor Smith of Michigan Experiment Station blamed the small dairies and ignorant, careless management for the large output. He urged larger herds, better care and feed, better sanitary conditions and application of practical business methods. Professors Smith and Lane both deprecated the tendency to rely too much or commercial fertilizers instead of legumes and careful use of manure. "The man who carries his manure in one vest pocket will soon be able to carry his product in the other," said Professor Smith.

Much interest was aroused by Professor Vivian's paper on scale pepsin in cheese making. He claimed as its possible advan tages over rennet that it was dry and could be kept indefinitely without deterioration The supply was limitless, and it was a home product. There was no appreciable difference in the vat or curing room between pepsin and rennet cheese, the flavor is uniform, and we have put them on the same critical market that had formerly used rennet cheeses, and there was no complaint. Both pensin and rennet manufacturers had skilled and courteous chemists here. The pepsin cheese scored ninety-eight per cent. at Ohio State Fair in 1903.

John Nichols of Cleveland was elected president; E. B. Smith. Columbus, vicepresident; D. A. Crowner, Columbus, secretary and treasurer. The key-note of the whole session was education and applica-tion of business principles to overcome obstacles in the pathway of the dairymen. MARY E. LEE.

Old Seed Corn.

Dairy.

Butter Market Slightly Better. Dealers are asking more for leading grades of creamery goods, but the buyers respond with reluctance, and the actual average of sales reported shows only a slight improvement. Receipts in Boston are moderate, but demand is rather light, consumers taking only medium quantities. Most lots of fresh butter are a little off in quality as might be expected from the weather and at this time of year. Very little creamery butter from any source grades to sell above 22 cents. What few lots of strictly fancy present offerings, the trade is slow to give any great advance over last week's prices. Storage creamery shows a fractional advance for best grades. Box and print butter is a little higher also, but supply is a little

in excess just now. Chapin & Adams: "For most sales market shows no special improver Best lots have been marked a little higher, but the advance is hard to secure. The consumers are unwilling to use either butter or eggs freely at present prices. There is no prospect of butter exports for the present. People are reducing the use of eggs, restaurants and boarding-houses are cutting them from the bill of fare, and it looks as if eggs would for the time alst go out of fashion as an article of diet until the supply of fresh stock increases. At present but few are received and few

Cable advices to George A. Cochrane from the principal markets of Great Britain as slightly higher and firmer on all descriptions of finest grades of table butter. Under grades, especially the lowest, are in large supply and very dull, with prices most irregular and in buyers' favor. The small lots of American butter landing this week meet with little favor so far. Finest Danish 23 to 24 cents. Finest Australian and New Zealand 201 to 211 cents, first Canadian 191 to 201 cents, finest Russian 17 to 18 cents. Foreign cheese markets are unsteady under rather heavy arrivals from Canada and New Zealand. Some holders are weakening at buyers' persistency in buying from hand to mouth, and are accepting lower prices to move quantities. All markets are closing for the week with an undercurrent of weakness that may lead to a drop in prices the coming week. Finest American and Canadian 11 to 112 cents.

Cheese is a little lower in Boston, but holds about steady in New York. The decline in Boston is only a small fraction, and does not apply to all grades. At New York fresh receipts are running lighter, but with stocks here fairly large, holders are still inclined to meet the demand promptly as it comes along on the basis of prices ruling for some time past. Exporters are looking around for under-priced full cream and skims, but liberal inducements are generally necessary to attract attention.

Receipts at Boston for the year were 1 030,701 tubs, 1,221,389 pounds, 54,347,056 pounds of butter, 236,320 boxes of cheese, 200,251 boxes of cheese for export, and 1, 053,165 cases of eggs, against a record of last year of 1,048.429 pounds, 1,230,996 boxes. 54,574,429 pounds of butter, 169,956 boxes of cheese, besides 59,424 boxes of cheese for export, and 1,164,777 cases of eggs.

A Wonderful Jersey Heifer.

We give below the yearly authenticated butter-fat estimate and milk yield of Tonona 9th of Hood Farm 172718, which beats the world's record for a two-year-old. This great heifer was bred and is owned at Hood Farm, Lowell, Mass.

To those not familiar with the meaning of an authenticated test, it may be interesting to explain that the American Jersey Cattle Club, realizing the great value of yearly records as proving the true worth dairy cow. butter-fat records where the cow was tested for two days every month by a representative from an experiment station, such representative to be selected by the club.

Tonona 9th of Hood Farm was droppe Oct. 23, 1900. As a calf she was regarded, from a show point of view, as the most likely winner at Hood Farm, in her class, and if she had been taken to the large fairs, without doubt she would have won her share of blue ribbons.

She is bred in the lines that have proven most successful and satisfactory at Hood Farm. Her sire is Torono, without doubt the best-bred and greatest son of Sophie's Tormentor, sire of 21 in the 14-pound list, including Figgis. Torono has four tested daughters, with many to follow, and he is a full brother of Sophie Hudson, 19 pounds 124 ounces, 50 pounds 14 ounces milk in one day and 11,496 pounds 2 ounces in 10 months, testing 716 pounds 14 ounces of Sophie's Tormentor is by imported Tor-

mentor, sire of 46 in the 14-pound list, and out of imported Baron's Sophie, 19 pounds 154 ounces. The dam of Torono is Rhoda Hudson, 14 pounds 4 ounces. She is by Catono, sire of 13 in the 14-pound list, a sor of the great imported cow Ona, 22 pounds 101 ounces. Rhoda Hudson is out of Rosabel Hudson, 15 pounds 12 ounces, and the dam of three in the 14-pound list. She is by a son of Young Fancy, out of a daughof Landseer, which makes her closely related to Landseer's Fancy, 29 pounds one-half ounce in one week and 936 pounds 143 ounces in one year.

Not much is to be expected from Europe in the way of supplies, the potato crop there showing no great surplus. It is believed,

Oonan's Torment is a son of Oonan's Harry and Oonan 3rd. Oonan's Harry was sired by Oonan's Tormentor, 45 in the 14-pound list, and is out of Kathletta, 22 pounds 121 ounces. Oonan 3rd is by Ida's Stoke Pogis, sire of 30 tested cows, and her dam is Oonan, 22 pounds 24 ounces, dam of 6 in the 14-pound list. The dam of Rose Oonan is Rose Perfection. She is by Stoke Pogis Perfection, the sire of 7 cows with butter records and out of imported Ross-

line Calais, 14 pounds 15 ounces Tonona 9th improved with age, and on dropping her calf Jan. 15, 1903, when 2 years 2 months and 24 days old, she was a perfect model, on a small scale, of a show Northern stock are to be had readily bring and dairy cow. She carried a beautifully top prices, as quoted elsewhere, but for shaped udder, the largest possible to imother grades, which make up the bulk of agine on a cow of her age, and her teats were long, rightly hung and beautifully

> When she came to her flow of milk she proved to be even better than she looked, and more than fulfilled her promise as a calf and yearling. She milked as high as 40 pounds 6 ounces in a day, but she did not. come up to 14 pounds of butter in a week Below will be found a table showing the amount of milk, per cent. of butter fat, pounds of butter fat, estimated butter, and feed consumed during the year; also cash realized from the sale of her production. She received the same care as the remainder of the herd and was pastured with the other young cows of the same age.

Horicultural.

Trade in Live Stock and Grain.

The annual summary of domestic trade movements for 1903, as reported by the Department of Commerce and Labor, through its bureau of statistics, indicates that the distinctive feature of the livestock trade at interior markets was the lowering trend of prices compared with those of 1902. At the end of 1902 hogs averaged \$6.28 per hundred pounds at Chicago, com pared with \$4.50 in 1903, in spite of a reduce tion in annual supply at five markets, from 18,763,104 head in 1901, to 15,614,139 head in 1902 and 15,014,811 head in 1903. Beefcattle prices fell from \$6.75, the annual average of 1902, to \$4.90 in 1903, with receipts at four markets increasing from 7,244,467 head in 1901 to 7,710,559 head in 1902 and 8,326,088 head in 1903. The grand total of live stock received at the five markets-Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha, St. Louis and St. Joseph-was 32,983,601 head in 1903, in contrast with 32,673,286 head in 1902 and 34,143,776 head in 1901. Provision stocks of out meats on Dec. 31, 1903, were 147,028,951 pounds,against 178,616,100 pounds year before at five markets reporting.

Important among staple movements at interior centres are wheat receipts at eight markets. For the crop year to Jan. 1, 1904, a total of 157,551,285 bushels was reported, compared with 174,786,255 bushels in 1902, and 161,393,479 bushels in 1901. Most marked gains were made at Kansas City, where 27,131,766 bushels arrived in the last six months of 1903, in contrast with 19,684,300 bushels in 1902, and 15,-656,954 bushels in 1901, indicating how rapidly Southwestern wheat-growing areas have expanded. During the year Minneapolis milling drew heavily on this area's output, giving a North-and-South current to the domestic wheat trade and competing with the gulf and lake ports for control of traffic.

Shipments of grain by the Erie Canal from Buffalo during the season of 1903 reached the total of 17,499,117 bushels, of which 4,683,610 bushels were wheat, 6,566, 297 bushels corn, 3,815,759 bushels oats, 2,003,900 bushels barley and 429,551 bushels rye. Shipments in 1902 were 16,182,634 bushels, and in 1901 18,028,660 bushels were shipped.

The average freight on wheat by way of

3,501,536 bushels from Canadian sources; Boston, 32,814,664 bushels; New York, 125 069,551 bushels; Philadelphia, 37,798,078 bushels, and Baltimore, 51,688,479 bushels. These ports received 240,725,183 bushels in 1902.

Potatoes Higher.

Prices of potatoes, both for seed and for table, have been more than sustained for the past week, and the figures are quotably higher in leading markets both East and West. Best stock at Boston is close to \$1 per bushel. Dealers are beginning to ask how much farther, if any, the advance will go. As scon as the weather moderates shipments can move freely, and the supply is likely to increase at leading markets. This condition might cause a temporary decline, but it would probably be removed soon, and there is nothing in sight at present to check the prospect of higher prices still before Prices are now as high as they were in March last year.

The demand from the South for seed purposes has been heavy and has considerably reduced the stock in Maine and the Lake region, in which localities the crop was largest. The provision and grain markets show a rising tendency which, if continued, would naturally help the price of potatoes. Rose Oonan is the dam of Tonona 9th of Hood Farm. She has a butter record of 15 pounds 10 ounces, and she is by Conan's So long as the price does not exceed \$3 per Torment, sire of 2 in the list.

Yearly Authenticated Babcock Butter Fat Estimate and Milk Yield OF TONONA 9TH OF HOOD FARM 172718.

Data	Milk. lbs. oz.	% Fat.	Lbs. Fat.	FEED CONSUMED.							
Date 1903.				Bran.	Corn Meal.	Ground Oats.	Oil Meal.	Gluten Feed.	Esti. Hay.	Esti. Silage	Pasture
Jan. 16 days.	516.02	4.2	21.677	38	8	25	91/2		112		
Feb.	958.07	4.56	42.705	84	37	84	37		195	840	
March	912.12	0.35	48.832	93	461/2	771/2	461/2		217	930	
April	800.15	5.2	41.649	90	47	73	30	15	210	900	
May	814.14	5.7	46.448	93	36	521/2	31	151/2			Grass
June	728.12	5.8	42.267	90	30	21	30	20			Grass
July	622.13	5.8	36.123	1081/2			31	31	1		Grass
Aug.	583.01	5.8	33.817	1081/2			31	31			Grass
Sept.	604.12	5.8	35.075	105			30	30			Grass
Oct.	521.01	6.45	33.608	1081/2			31	31			Grass
Nov.	380.01	6.55	24.929	111			21	30	210	900	
Dec.	397.13	8.7	34.609	124			31	31	217	930	
Jan. 15d.	192.05	8.7	16.731	60	ha.	15	221/2	15	105	450	
TOTALS,	8033.12	6.05	458.470	12131/2	2041/2	348	3811/2	2491/2	1266	5430	

In estimating the cost of feed the following prices were charged per ton: Bran, \$22.00, Corn Meal, \$22.00, Ground Oats, \$30.00. Oil Meal, \$28.00, Gluten Feed, \$26.00, Hay, \$15.00, Silage, \$2.00 and Pasture \$3.00 per month.

Daily average milk yield, 22 lbs. Daily average butter yield, 1 lb. 71/2 oz. Daily average grain rations, 66-10 lbs. Estimated butter 85 per cent. fat, 539 lbs. 6 oz. Total cost of feed, \$62.60. Product sold as 40 per cent cream realized over \$250.00.

per barrel. New York State growers are petorial by the illumination of his own getting about 85 cents per bushel, Vermont 65 cents and growers in the Lake States from 50 cents to 75 cents per bushel. Those in a situation to sell for cash at the present conduction of creation." good prices, by doing so are avoiding risk of

barrel, there is small prospect of shipments here from Europe. Sweet potatoes are not keeping well on account of the heavy rains South at the harvest time.

give "a literary interpretation of what Watta with larger, other eyes than ours, has seen in nature, poetry and myth and in human character." It is indeed a In short, there is nothing in the main outlook to prevent quite a shortage of potatoes until the new crop begins to come from the South, except, of course, the possibility that the stock now in growers' hands is greater than is supposed. Thus far the course of the market has been about as suggested several times in these columns earlier in the season, and the same reasons then mentioned afford ground for a continuance of the rising tendency except for temporary setback due to weather conditions and the fluctuations of the general produce markets. Growers on Long Island ask and are getting's I per bushel at their local shipping stations. Mainegrowers insist on \$1.25 for good seed stock at their local station and they get it. For table stock they get \$1.65 to \$2 per barrel. New York State growers are In short, there is nothing in the main out- difficult task to make a correct estimate

Of the salient facts in Watts' life it may

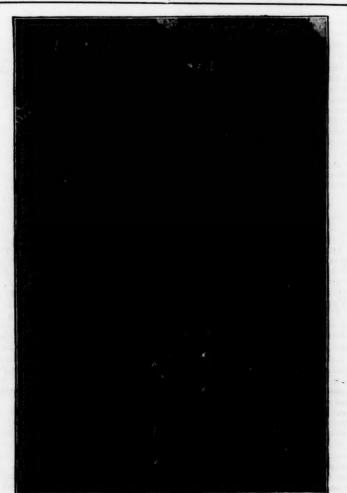


FROM "THE BLOOD FLIES." By W. A. Fraser. Copyright, 1903, by Charles Scribner's Sons.

lower prices and are saying the shrinkage be said that he was born in London in 1817 in weight which occurs with the approach was entirely self-taught, and when barely of mild weather. Those who cannot easily reach the market in present state of roads and weather are likely, as it now appears, to have later chances to sell to good advantage.

Green Vegetables in Moderate Supply. Most dealers report trade rather light, the demand being somewhat lessened by the high prices. Such changes as have occurred during the week are chiefly in an upward direction, squashes, turnips, cab-bages and tomatoes being quoted slightly alive to those ideals. His methods are his higher. The cold weather interfered some Erie Canal from Buffalo to New York is ern truck, such as peaches and tomatoes first to last from his own imaginareported at slightly less than four cents per and string beans, have been more plenty and inclined to lower prices. Such sp-cialties as escarole, chicory and romaine A distin

twenty years old he exhibited his first picture at the Royal Academy. The proceeds from a prize cartoon enabled him to visit Florence and Greece. Watts, we are told, is a remarkable example of a life-long devotion to his own conception of art. No one could hire him or induce him to work privately or under conditions. He has never been tempted to swerve from the realization of his ideal. In fact, he has sacrificed everything for his ideals. He has furthermore tion, and introduces no copy of any outward object to mar the ideal effect.



FROM " JACK, THE FIRE DOG." By Lily F. Wes: elhoeft. Published by Little, Brown & Co.

Literature.

That Watts should have been selected from all English painters to be included in the series of "Temple Biographies," which J.

unabated enthusiasm he still looks forward to the future, and he holds that there is still evidence to prove that the Hellenic spirit has not altogether passed away. The book is admirably illustrated. (New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. Price, \$1.50 net.)

M. Dent & Co. are bringing out in England, is indeed a distinction, but who shall say its title, "Kent Fort Manor," and the name that it is not deserved. George Frederick of a celebrated Maryland family—Clai-Watts has, as Hugh Macmillan, his blographer, says in the preface, never painted pictures which could be called popular in the ordinary sense of the term, but he has won something better by his impressive a mixture of sentiment, superstition, interwork. This is not the first time that Watts minable conversations, with a dash of achas been "written up," for there are other tion here and there. The story opens on books and numerous magazine articles de Kent Island in 1862, with Roderick Claivoted to this distinguished artist and his borne, Mrs. Claiborne and their daughter work. Mr. Macmillan says he aims to Margaret—who gives the story its romantic

coupying the centre of the stage. aspect—occupying the centre of the service of the tent fort Manor, who, we are told, were hardly thought of as slaves. "They belonged there, like the house and the trees and the family." "Headlong Roderick," or "Marse Headlong," was the name commonly applied to Claiborne, and a good Confederate he was. In fact, Kent Fort Manor was the last and nost dangerous link in a chain of Confederate forwarding posts. Walter Claiborne of Louisiana and also of the Confederate di-Louisians and also of the Confederate di-plomatic service in London, was at this time in a place called the Devil's Tangle with dispatches of vital importance, and Roderick was riding North to free him. Thus do the characters of this story commence to work characters of this story commence to work out their salvation in the clash of the North and South. While we are not led into the thick of the conflict, the atmosphere of war hovers about, and the reader who has the hovers about, and the reader who has the patience to follow the thread of the story as valve, extends to the stage; it is to be operated from the stage. it winds its way slowly through a mass of detail and long-drawn-out conversations, will find that Margaret loses her heart to a brave officer, and that in the end there are wedding-bells and orange blossoms. Mr. Babcock lacks the true story-teller's art. His novel is dismal reading. (Philadelphia: Henry T. Coates & Co.

"What Shall We Eat," by Alfred Andrews, is a little publication that is well adapted for every-day purposes, both by those who are ill and those who want to keep well. It is a book for the home, not for the physician's office, though, doubt less, it might prove of service even there It offers good advice regarding the diet under many varying conditions, and " Little Mary," as the stomach has been called, is likely to benefit greatly from following the instructions conveyed in this brochure, which also contains many tables bearing on the general subject of nutrition, as far as it is connected with the daily questions of food in the household. (New York: The Health Culture Company. Price, 50 cents.) This is an absorbing story of a New York

murder mystery with a remarkable solution.

The story-teller, who is Richard Dallas both on the title page and in the narrative itself, is called up early one morning from his comfortable bed at his club by the un-pleasant news that his friend, Arthur White, has been murdered in his apart-ments. Inasmuch as Dallas, together with three other mutual friends, Gilbert Littell, Ned Davis and Oscar Van Bult, had been spending the evening with Davis, only few hours before, the message was most startling. Dallas, who is a lawyer, con-nected with the office of the district attorney, hastened to his late friend's rooms, and there viewed the body as it laid on the divan, dressed in evening clothes. A dagger had been buried in White's back by some one who had gained an entrance to the apartments and who had evidently found Davis asleep. White's servant, Benton, had discovered the body when he made his customary early morning trip to the rooms from his own lodgings. There was a coroner's inquest, and sus-picion by this time finally led to the arrest of White's cousin, Winters, a dissipated young man, whose father had practically disinherited him in favor of White. Winters had been going from bad to worse, and frequently called on White for money. This very night, it was proven, he called, and later he was seen at a gambling joint with 850—one of the four fifty-dollar bills which were missing from White's room. Winters was a pitiful object, but the police, following their custom of picking out a victim and then endeavoring to prove that he committed the orime, had little difficulty in convincing the coroner's jury that Winters was the guilty man. He was, therefore, held without bail for trial. Dallas sympathized with Winters and sought an higher. The cold weather interfered some-what with shipments. Some lines of South-him; he paints his pictures entirely from young man when the trial should occur. He young man when the trial should occur. He consulted with his boon companions and finally the choice fell on Littell, who was board 259,350,233 bushels of grain were relast noted. Some quote squashes as high last noted l an elderly bachelor and a lawyer who had ing very plausibly the real murderer, his motive and his methods, without, of course, mentioning his name. He asserted the innocence of his client and demands his acquittal. The jury retired, and when they returned the next day it was found that they had disagreed. This meant a new trial and Dallas, with the aid of Detective Miles, makes one more effort to find the real criminal. They eventually succeed, but the discovery staggers Dallas, and it comes as equally startling news to the reader of this book. In fact, "A Master-Hand" is one of those compelling novels which no reader will leave unfinished until he reaches the end-wholly oblivious of the flight of time. We are all too ready to overlook any faults in a book of this description because of the way in which it absorbs our attention. (New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. Price. \$1.50.)

Edward Stratemeyer, who has done so nuch for the edification and entertainment of youthful readers, has added to his fame as a producer of juvenile literature in "Joe, the Surveyor; or the Value of a Lost Claim." The boy hero is thrown upon the world at an early age through the breaking down of his father's health, and has to endure many trials in the struggle for existence before he is befriended by a surveyor to whom he has been of assistance among the Pennsylvania mountains. Joe, while he is learning the business of his protector, unearths a rascality perpetrated upon his father and does not rest until things are set to rights. The story is an inspiring one for the young, and shows how pluck and determination may overthrow seemingly impassable barriers to success. (Boston: Lee & Shepard. Price, 80 cents

Hotes and Queries.

PURIFICATION OF MILK .- "Y.": An appa ratus in use in Germany for the purification of milk by ozonization is so constructed that the milk contained in a vessel flows thence in a thin stream into another vessel, placed below. An electric circuit is so arranged that sparking is caused through the stream or near it. The ozone which is thereby engendered from the oxygen of the air is said to be sufficient to kill all micro-PROJECTILES.—"Andrew": We have now,

according to the Scientific American, armor piercing projectiles, deck-piercing projectiles semi-armor piercing projectiles, common forged semi-armor piercling projectiles, common forged and cast steel projectiles, cast-iron projectiles, shrapnel, and so on, in endless variety. As the work the gun, whether ashore or affoat, will have to do can be pretty clearly predicted, it would appear as though one, or at most two kinds of projectiles were enough. These two would necessarily have the one which penetralize necessarily a new results. naturally have, the one a high penetrative power, and the other a large capacity for internal charge,

allen's Lung Balsam Oures deep seated Coughs and Colds, Croup and all Bronchia! Troubles. \$1.00, \$0c. and 25c. per bottle giving great destructive power when the shell is burst. No one who has not examined carefully the effect of bursting a shell in a closed space can have an idea of its destructiveness. A small six-pounder shell of about 2½ Inches diameter, containing three or four ounces of powder, burst in an ordinary room and breaking into twenty or chiefly fragments, would probably destroy every. hirty fragments, would probably destroy every. thirty fragments, would properly every thing in the room.

PROTECTION FOR THEATRE FIRES.—"Play

goer": All stages have a rigging loft, suspended from the roof, taking in the whole width and depth; from this loft all scenery is suspended by means of ropes and pulleys. The floor consists tanks of water would be provided, one in each corner of the roof. Connect the large pipes with the tanks; valves to be close to the rear wall. from the stage. A turn of the handle or pull on the lever of the valve, and a cover of water will descend the whole width and depth of the stage behind a pressure of ten thousand gallons. Instantaneously almost a small flame or a conflagration is wiped out. Affix the usual and small testing pipes to the tanks, reaching to the stage; they will at all times indicate the height of the mater in the tanks. Let the authorities water in the tanks. Let the authorities, says Oscar Hammerstein, who invented the device, direct the firemen to a position near the operating rod or lever of the valve on the stage during a performance; audiences and players will be safe hereafter.

BUTTERFLY FARMS.-"S. V. R.": Places where eccoons are hatched on the branches pro-tected by gauze or tulle, may be frequently seen throughout France, where diligent efforts are being made to accilmate the species of the Bomby. eldæ, or silkworm family, that are indigenous to other countries. At Eastbourne also, in England, William Watkins, the English entomologist has established one of these butterfly farms, more particularly, however, for the purpose of obtaining rare genera and new varieties by crossing. Such farms are planted with oaks, aliantus trees, pines plum trees, castor-oil plants and others, the leaves of which serve as food for the caterpillars. To secure a uniform tempera-ture, the insects are often kept in a room until after the first moulting, when they are placed on bushes in the open air and protected from birds by sheer muslin or tulle.

THE LIFE OF SEEDS .- " W.": The Agricultural Department at Washington is experimenting with the vitality of various seeds. Such wonderful stories are told from time to time of grains that have sprouted after centuries of entombment that Dr. Beal of the department determined to give the matter a practical test. Thirty-two complete sets of seeds, representing 109 species, have been buried in dry clay in porous clay pots and covered with saucers at the Arlington farm. Tests of the vitality of these are to be made at the end of one, two, three, five, seven, ten, fifteen, twenty, twenty-five, thirty, forty and fifty years, a few seeds of each kind being taken out and planted at these

-A pair of women's shoes made in Lynn. Mass, to establish a record for rapid shoemak-ing, required fifty-seven different operations and the use of forty-two machines and one hundred pieces. All these parts were assembled and made into a pair of shoes ready to wear in thir teen minutes.

—A wilson petrel, evidently blown in from the coast, was killed by a cat not long ago in Winchester, N. H. Winchester is eighty miles from the coast, and these birds are seldom found more than ten miles inland. -According to the Department of Agricult.

—According to the Department oftAgriculture, standard milk is milk containing not less
than 3½ per cent. of milk fat and 3½ per cent. of
soilds not fat, and which has an acidity equivalent to not more than 2.10 per cent. of lactic acid.

—A little Japanese village, some thirty miles
from the town of Kumamoto, is situated in the
centre of a voicano, which may some day become active. 'The village, lying nine hundred
feet below the top of the voicano, the walls of
which are very steep, is quite hidden from sight
Its two thousand inhabitants seldom leave this Its two thousand inhabitants seldom leave this

—French is the language of more than a million of the five and a half millions of Cana

dians. -With 385 pounds of smokeless powder the 850-pound armor-piercing shell through 19 5-10 inches of Harveyized nickel-steel armor at a distance of a mile and a half.

HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA.

President, Henry Stevens; Secretary, F. L. Houghton, Putney, Vt.: Superintendent of Advanced Registry, S. Hoxie, Yorkville, N. Y.

Temperature of the second of t Life Membership, \$25.

Advanced Register in charge of Supt. Hoxle, as above, who will furnish all information and blanks therefor.

Address F. L. HOUGHTON, Putney, Vt., for information relating to Registration of Fedigrees.

Ayrshire Breeders' Association

President—George H. Yeaton, Dover, N. H. Secretary—C. M. Winslow, Brandon, Vt. Treasurer—Nicholas S. Winsor, Greenville, R. I. Hianks for Registering and Transferring Ayrshire Cattle furnished free.
The Year-Book for 1807 furnished free.
Private Herd Registers for Seventy-Five Cows, \$1.50, postage paid; Monthly Mik Records for the Stable, good for 3d cows, price, \$1.50 per 160; Blanks for extending pedigree to five generations, \$1 per 160. All the above may be obtained from the Secretary. Fees for Registering.—To Members, \$1 for each entry of animals under two years old, Transfers, 2 cents each Dunis each. Documents over two years old. Transfers, 2 cents each Dunis each. Documents of either entry or transfer. 2c. Non-Members.
Herd Books, Volume 1 to 14, may be obtained from the Treasurer—\$2.50 each, postage paid.

American Jersey Cattle Club. OFFICES-8 W. 17TH ST., NEW YORK.

President—Elmer A. Darling.
Secretary—J. J. Hemingway

Blanks for Registering and Transferring Jersey Cattle; also Blanks for Private Butter Tests or Registered Jersey Cows, furnished free of charke upon application to the Secretary.

The Brown of Market Brown of the Club, Sleach head, male or female. To members, \$2 each head, male or female. To members of the Club, Sleach head, male or female. All animals over two years old, double fee. For registration of all dead animals, \$25.

Transfers are recorded free, if presented within 90 days from date of delivery. Transfers presented after 90 days, \$1 each.

Price of Herd Register, \$1 per Single Volume. Butter Tests of Jersey Cows, including all test received by the Club to Aug. 1, 1898, \$2 per volume. Private Herd Record, 330 pages, cloth, leather back and corners, \$2. Pocket Herd Record, 180 yages, flexible leather, 90 cents.

Volume of Butter Tests from Aug. 1, 1898, to July 15, 1892, \$1.

The By-Laws of the Club, giving full rules to be fellowed in securing registration and transfers, mailed free on application.

The ONTARIO VETERINARY COLLEGE, Limited,

Temperance St., Toronto, Canada. Affiliated with the University of Toronto.

Patrons—Governor-General of Canada and Lieut. Governor of Ontario. The most successful Veter-nary Institution in America. All experienced teachers. Fee—Sixty-Five Dollars per Session. Session begins October 14th. Apply to Principal. ANDREW SMITH, F. R. C. V. S., Toronto, Can.

R. Lilburn, Emerald Grove, Wis., breeder of the best strains of Aberdeen-Angus cattle. Established 1862. Also registered Shetland ponies.

Chester Whites. A fine lot of March pigs. Pairs and tries not akin.
W. D. HOWLAND.
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Champion Herd, 1900, 1901, 1902. Of up-te-date prize-winning Chester Whites. This herd won more prizes in 1900, 1901 and 1802 than any Chester White herd in the world. If you want stock from this herd write.

J. W. DORSEY & SONS, Perry, Ill.

Wanted—Prices.

I am in market to buy 100 yearling registered Shrop shire rams; also 100 two-year-old registered Shrop shire ewes bred to lamb in March.

J. T. NOONEN, Deer Trail, Col.

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Care of Fowls During Winter Months. On the approach of winter, your poultry should be properly housed in warm quarters, with plenty of pure air, a variety of food, with plenty of grit and exercise. Do not delay in this, as the birds are liable to catch cold on the approach of winter weather, by the cold winds and rains, and all winter if not attended to at once.

The morning food of my flock consists of

such as wheat, oats, barley and the like, which is thrown in amongst straw or any shell. Probably one of the most valuable foods in grains for the laying hens is oats, before doing so. Cabbage hung up for them to pick at will furnish them with green food, or if this is not to be had, cut clover hay scalded will answer the same purpose. try rather quiet, but held at about quota-_J. L. Herbst, Sparta, Wis.

Good Profits from Hens.

In the first place, we try to have our houses warm, dry and clean. We would have them whitewashed and the old gravel taken out and new put in during August when it was warm and dry. Clean out the nests once a month and give them fresh ones. Clean off the platforms under the roosts every morning, summer and winter, except Sundays, then sprinkle coal ashes on them. Put kerosene on the roosts once a week. Give the fowls clean water every morning, in clean dishes. During warm weather give it to them twice a day, and in

the winter warm the water.

It is easy to keep the dishes clean if at you take some hot water, empty the dishes, wash them out, and they are ready to be filled in the morning. We used to gather leaves in the fall after they were well dried and store them in bags ready to put in the houses for the hens to scratch in, and we would scatter the grain amongst them so the hens would have to work for it. We gave them a warm mash in the morning, then scattered a little grain through the leaves to keep them busy for a while. Give them a little more at noon and at night all the grain they will eat up clean.

During the winter warm the grain so they will not go shivering to bed. We tried to hatch our chickens early, so by the last of August or first of September we would have the cockerels ready for market. That leave more room for the pullets. We tried to have the pullets in their houses for found if we moved them afterwards it would stop their laying for a while at least. We gave them green cabbage and raw beets to pick at during the winter and in the summer weeds from the garden, and this is three hens:

Eggs sold, \$243.02; 21½ dozen sold for set-MRS. W. WALKER. Worcester County, Mass.

I recommend an incubator that will give fruit. you a uniform temperature in all parts of vided with ventilation and moisture, also a good regulator. Those are the four essentials of an incubator. There is no reason why anybody should be imposed upon with these cheap machines. By putting in several glasses in several different places, you can easily test the temperature. You cannot to a certainty depend on indirect regulators.-C. E. Matteson, Pewaukee, Wis.

The Hens Laid More Eggs.

As with most farmers hens have always been kept to a limited extent and with varying success. They have usually done pretty well during the summer season, but there has been a difficulty in getting them to lay to any great extent in cold weather with fair accommodations and treatment.

A year ago last fall a room was inclosed in the basement of the large barn where the cattle are kept, and which is light and comfortably warm. It is ceiled up part of the way and above the masonry, wire netting is placed, giving the hens a good chance to look around over the rest of the stable.

So much for their quarters. A partial change was made in the breed-originally the Plymouth Rocks-by the addition of some Rhode Island Red pullets. They were cared for well through the winter, but not better than in some previous ones.

For some reason they did very well indeed in laying through the winter, and thus far they are doing the same this winter. It would be of some interest to know what has made this change for the better. Is it the more comfortable quarters with its nearer uniform temperature, or is it in the breed? I am inclined to think it is both. Another point, if winter layers are wanted, it is quite important to secure early hatched pullets for the purpose. Then feed and care them in a way that will encourage the production of eggs in winter. If they respond to this kind of treatment as should be expected, there will be an added inducement to do the best possible for them in return. Poultry should not be allowed to run loose in a cow stable as they would be a nuisance. Have a good place for them and keep them there. E. R. Towle.

Franklin County, Vt.

Good Time to Sell Poultry. Reported for this paper by S. L. Burr & Co.: The conditions of the market on

are willing to part with their poultry which they have carried over thus far, which consists largely of fowls andschickens, which they intend to continue until summer. However, if any of the shippers around Boston, or, in fact, in New England, have any stock to come forward, it would be an exceptionally good time now to avail themselves of the present market.

Fowls are selling as high as 16 to 17 cents weather, by the cold winds and rains, and this is very likely to develop into canker throat or roup and they will suffer with this likely to develop into canker throat or roup and they will suffer with this likely to develop into canker throat or roup and they will suffer with this likely to develop into canker throat or roup and they will suffer with this likely to develop into canker throat or roup and they will suffer with this likely to develop into canker throat or roup and they will suffer with this likely to develop into canker throat or roup and they will suffer with this likely to develop into canker throat or roup and they will suffer with this likely to develop into canker throat or roup and they will suffer with this likely to develop into canker throat or roup and they will suffer with this likely to develop into canker throat or roup and they will suffer with this likely to develop into canker throat or roup and they will suffer with this likely to develop into canker throat or roup and they will suffer with this likely throat or roup and they will suffer with this likely throat or roup and they will suffer with this likely throat or roup and they will suffer with this likely throat or roup and they will suffer with this likely throat or roup and they will suffer with this likely throat or roup and they will suffer with this likely throat or roup and they will suffer with the likely throat or roup and they will suffer with the likely throat or roup and they will suffer with the likely throat or roup and they will suffer with the likely throat or roup and they will suffer with the likely throat or roup and they will suffer with the likely throat or roup and they will suffer with the likely throat or roup and they will suffer with the likely throat or roup and they will suffer with the likely throat or roup and they will suffer with the likely throat or roup and they will suffer with the likely throat or roup and they will suffer with the likely throat or roup and they will be a suffer with the like just according to how fancy they are. The The morning food of my flock consists of equal parts of bran, corn and oats made into a mash by the use of warm water. To this is added occasionally a little poultry food mixture. I give just enough of this to create a good appetite. About twice a week I mix in this mash some boiled potatoes, carrots and mangel wurtzels and a little onion to flavor. Immediately after this mash they are given a mixture of grain, mash they are given a mixture of grain, may have stock to use the market to the fullest extent.

which is thrown in amongst straw or any coarse litter, in which they are made to due and to come during the week is generwork for it. Their evening meal consists work for it. At New York arrival of fresh-killed stock work for it. Their evening meal consists of corn and occasionally buckwheat. As these have heating qualities in them, I consider this the best time to feed these last two mentioned. My birds have before them plenty of fresh water, grit and oyster shell. Probably one of the most valuable shell. Probably one of the most valuable shell. most of the offerings run large, both hens but they must be fed carefully. Plenty of grit must be given this food, or better any desirable Western fresh-killed chickens scald them the night before and give them have been arriving. Fowls in light supply in the soaked condition, but drain them off and firmly held, in instances higher than quotations. Very few fresh-killed ducks or geese arriving. Nearby poultry and squabs nominally unchanged. Frozen poultions. Supplies of live poultry continue moderate and prices maintained on all descriptions excepting roosters, which were advanced to 9½ cents. Live pigeons in good demand and firm.

> Eggs Still in Light Supply. The cold weather last week gave a firm tone to the egg market, as the tendency would be to check both production and

> shipment. The advance has been slight, however, for the reason, that consumers for pay any great advance on the present quo-tations at this time of year.

The arrivals of fresh eggs from the South relieve the situation to a degree, but a de-cided increase will be needed before the night, after the fowls have gone to roost, price can decline to any extent. This expected marked increase of supplies and decline of prices has now been so long delayed that a very sharp and sudden movement may be anticipated when conditions change. A spell of mild weather in the Southwest would start fresh eggs Eastward at a rapid pace. The situation in New York is strong with prices more than recovered from the moderate decline of last sirable. week, and good fresh eggs, or in fact eggs of any kind, are scarce.

borticultural.

Home and Foreign Apple Markets-

Dealers vary somewhat in their opinion of the Boston apple market. Some report values very firm and amount of sales fairly would stop the expense of the feed and good, while others say prices are weaker and stock hard to move. Those who consider the situation good are ususally dealwinter before thy commenced to lay, for we ers who sell mostly the choicer grades and supply the best class of trade. On the other hand, dealers who find the market very slow often have a large stock of frosted or second-rate apples. The two sets of of air-slaked lime is useful to check decay opinions together fairly indicate the marin potatoes after storage.

L. R. Kinney. the result of one year's work with eighty- ket. Choice fruit is in moderate supply, with top prices fully up to the figures quoted elsewhere. Strictly fancy Maine ting, \$7.42; hens and chickens sold, \$113.70. Baldwins are strongly held at \$3.25, and Total receipts, \$364.14; paid for feed, the range is from that as an extreme down \$149.16. Profit from eighty-three hens, to \$1.50, or even lower for lots showing efon hand is very considerable, and its presence hurts the market for all but choice

E. C. Greenway: "The English markets the egg chamber, and which is properly pro- are in the pink of condition, and there is a good conservative margin for the shippers who send their fruit there. We can expeet an active trade on the other side until and Mr. Edmund M. Wheelwright, archi-Apri 1, when the Tasmanian fruit begins to arrive in those markets."

For the week the receipts of apples at Boston were 28,385 barrels, against 13,332 barrels for the same time last year.

The apple exports for Boston for the week ending Feb. 6 were 2625 barrels to London, 1232 barrels to Manchester and 22,015 barrels to Liverpool, a total of 25,872 barrels; new museum in Boston. The commission same week last year, 12,831 barrels; total thus far this season, 579,750 barrels; same time in 1903, 679,545 barrels.

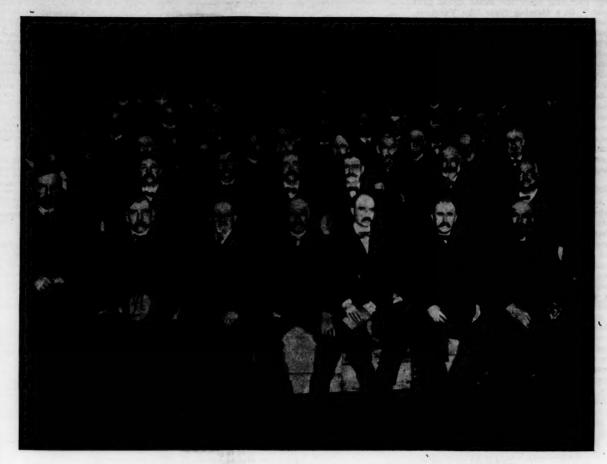
apple shipments from Atlantic-coast ports to England and Europe will have exceeded the three million-barrel mark, a record far ahead of past seasons at this time. Last week the number of barrels exported from Boston, New York, Portland, Halifax and St. John was 99,199, making the season's total from all these ports, and Montreal, 2,956,422 barrels. Last year at the same time the total shipment was 2,014,658 barrels, or nearly a million barrels behind, while two years ago the total shipment was only 674,990 at a corresponding date.

Portland made the heaviest shipments last week, 32,629 barrels to Liverpool, London and Glasgow; Boston came sec with 25,872 barrels, and New York third, with 22,628. New York still leads in the season's records, having shipped little short

of one million barrels. Latest cable advices to G. A. Cochrane from foreign apple markets report strong and active markets with supply not equaling demand, and all arrivals are cleared promptly. Baldwins commence to land in wasty condition and have sold at irregular prices, but well-conditioned lots are netting \$2.50 to \$2.75. Ben Davis and Greenings have sold to give nets \$2.50 to \$3 and Russets \$2.50 to \$3. Some extra fine as high as \$3.25 to \$3.50. All nets here in Boston.

Hints on the Common Vegetables.

A good soil is necessary, but no one kind suits all crops. It should be loose and loamy. Manure, of course, is indispensable, and notwithstanding the introduction of electric roads dispensing with many horses, there seems to be as large a supply as before in the cities. More than ever fresh-killed poultry have met with quite a farmers are recognizing the importance of



THE BOSTON MARKET GARDENERS' ASSOCIATION. A GROUP OF FIFTY MEMBERS. Front row, left to right-C. W. Winn, D. T. Strange, M. Sullivan, W. W. Rawson (President), J. B. Shurtleff, Jr., W. F. Symmes, E. N

re. Second row, left to right—C. H. Chenery, Lewis Hasenfus, J. O. Wellington, J. B. Frost, C. H. Slade, J. B. Shurtleff, W. H. Heustis. Third row, left to right—A. H. Long, C. A. Frost, A. S. Hall, Samuel Watts, B. P. Ware, Aaron Low, J. C. Stone, John Ward, Charles Esty, W. H. Allen, F. E. Ham.

Fourth row, left to right—A. L. Thorpe, Varnum Frost, S. C. Frost, Anson Wheeler, J. E. Blake, A. W. Stevens, G. M. Baker, E. E. Pecker, George Reynolds, Samuel Farrar.

Fifth row, left to right—E. W. Hutchinson, H. M. Munroe, H. H. Warren, E. F. Flint, H. F. Grout, E. R. Farrar, T. Mason, T. L. Creeley, George Hill, E. H. Cutter, G. E. Stone, G. F. Wheeler, H. W. Locke, J. H. Butterfield.

Horticultural is a standard bean. Beans are sometimes attacked by rust and spot. In Worcester, the Worcester pole bean is the favorite and is superior to the Hortibush bean for the market; the latter is all right for the home garden.

Sweet corn is one of the standard vege tables for the market gardener. Plant early, even if you do run risk from frost. Plant two or three varieties at the same time. Crosby and Fottler's Excelsior are fine varieties. For a very early corn, Corey is de-

Massachusetts farmers do not raise as many potatoes as they ought. There is a sale for them every day in the year. Any good fertilizer is proper, but animal ma-nures are not desirable. The commercial manures should have not less than 31 per cent. of nitrogen and seven or eight per cent. potash. A half ton of fertilizer to the acre will produce the best results. Plant sixteen or eighteen inches apart; use large seed and cut two eyes. I do not favor level culture as a rule for potatoes; plant about three inches in depth for early varieties; plant about the first of May; this is the ideal time. For a general crop the Maine Hebron is a standard variety; the Green Mountain is of fine quality. An application of air-slaked lime is useful to check decay

Current Happenings. The siege of Pekin undermined so seriously the health of Miss Abbie G. Chapin fects of frost. The amount of frosted stock that she has been finally obliged to give up her missionary work at Tung-Cho in North China, in which she was supported by China, in which she was supported by Christian Endeavor societies, and return e. Her unselfish labors during a trying time will be always gratefully remembered.

The directors of the Museum of Fine Arts of this city, with Mr. Clipton Sturgis tects, have been sent as a commission to Europe to make a study of the most noted and both old and new galleries will be exrect information that will be of value to those who are considering the plans for the was accompanied by president Samuel D. Warren, who is also a member of the buildtime in 1905, 679,545 barrels.

Probably by the end of this week the Europe of Mr. John Briggs Potter, keeper of paintings, in regard to modern method of installing and caring for pictures, will no doubt result in many desirable improve ments. Visitors to the museum last year numbered 295,416, including 198,806 free admissions on Saturdays and Sundays. There was a considerable increase over the Sunday attendance of last year. Teachers of the public schools received during the year 1244 thekets, entitling them to bring 5967 pupils, and 1552 tickets have been sent on request to instructors and students. The amount contributed by friends of the museum toward current ex penses, which last year amounted to \$77. 766.68, was \$12,937. The question of lighting the new museum is now under consideration by a small committee, representing the staff of the institution and the archi tects who are studying the building problem, and observations have been made by Mr. W. R. McCornack, a graduate of the Institute of Technology. In the direction of the experiments Prof. Charles L. Norton of the Institute has continued to give his services with the assent of the engineering experiment station, and to further the work the Institute has lent the instruments and the use of its equipment. Assistance and advice have also been received from the Boston Plate and Window-Glass Company. Both overhead and side lighting are tested at the experimental gallery on Hunt-ington avenue, in order to determine the most favorable conditions for exhibiting pietures, sculpture and other objects of art.

An indication of the increase in religious liberality was given at the funeral services of Charles Baker, popularly designated the Baron. They took place in the mortuary chapel known as the Home of the Stranger Dead, attached to St. Leo's Roman Catholic

and have successive plantings. Wardwell's of wealth, but lost all his money in unforthe most part will go without, rather than pay any great advance on the present quoever, claimed relationship with Lord Kitch ener of Khartoum. The regular Episcopal bur'al service was read. It was Father Ducey's idea in building the mortuary cultural. The pole bean is far ahead of the | chapel to have it neither Catholic nor Prot estant, although instances of a Protestant service are rare there.

> A home for aged women for the towns of Ayer, Harvard, Groton, Shirley and Little-ton will be established when the provisions of the will of the late Dr. Benjamin Hall Hartwell of Ayer are carried out. The whole of his estate passes into the hands of his wife, for her use during her lifetime, and after her death the residue is to be em ployed for the foundation of the home. The officials are to be George J. Burns of Ayer, president, with assistants in the president of the National Bank at Ayer and the president of the South Middlesex Savings Bank at Ayer as ex-officio members of the board Ellen F. Kittredge of Ayer, Sarah T. Tutter of Ayer, Georgianna A. Boutwell of Groton, Thomas L. Hazen of Shirley, Emily Hildreth of Harvard and Adeline W. Knowlton of Littleton. They are to have full power to fill vacancies as they occur. Dr. Hart-well also left five hundred dollars for the use of the reading room of the public library at Ayer and one thousand dol-lars to the Hartwell hose company of the same town. This sum, in case of the discontinuance of the organization, is to be turned over to the Home for Aged Women.

Mrs. Hannah Castell, long a resident of the North End, though English by birth, has left \$1740.70 to the diet kitchen of the section of our city where she was in the confectionery business for years, and where Kitchen, by the way, is to provide the sick poor with food, properly prepared for invalids, and pure milk, and during the past year 56,808 diets have been supplied to the needy who were under the care of the district doctors and nurses. Fraud is guardep against by making every applicant for asmuseums. They will investigate matters sistance present an order signed by a disconnected with lighting and administration, pensary physician, showing that the patient pensary physician, showing that the patient has been visited at home. Donations which him and them up, he asked me to guide him amined with the intention of gaining cor- are now much needed in the work of the institution, may be sent to Miss Helen Paine, 21 Brimmer street. The treasury is now empty, and five hundred dollars have been drawn recently from the investment fund to help pay the expenses of the kitchen. The officers are Mrs. Dwight Foster, president; Miss Marion L. Blake, ecretary; Mr. Alfred D. Foster, treasurer: directors, Mrs. James Brown, Miss Eller D. Putnam, Miss Caroline E. Ward, Miss Helen Paine, Miss Adelaide Woods, Miss Mary S. Tappan, Dr. Charles E. Putnam and Dr. Malcom Story. These names are a and Dr. Malcom Story. These names are a Labor, through its bureau of statistics, presents sufficient guaranty of the worth of the diet a table showing the imports and exports by kitchen, and it is to be sincerely hoped that the appeal made for it will meet with a generous response.

The Saunterer.

Sometimes men take advantage of Leap Year as well as women. This was shown the other evening at a house where I was visiting. I happened to be for a minute the only other person in the room, where a and to Africa from practically \$5,000,000 to \$23,000,000, or 197 per cent; and to Africa from practically \$5,000,000 to \$31,-Sometimes men take advantage of Leap only other person in the room, where a young couple were conversing, and they were discussing about the privilege that women have one year in four of making marriage proposals. The young fellow listened to what his fair companion had to say on the subject, and then blurted out:
"Gosh, if a girl should ask me to be her husband, I wouldn't have the crust to

refuse."
I hope the young woman took the hint. The eternal fitness of things is often disregarded, but the most marked exhibition of this peculiarity was shown in a surface car yesterday. A woman entered wearing a magnificent fur cape that must have cost no small sum. I thought that her skirt did not correspond with her outer raiment, but when she threw open the garment that this represented, I noticed that she had on a waist for which she probably paid sixtynine cents, or thereabouts. I thought at first that she was a cook out on a lark who had borrowed from her mistress' wardrobe but that suspicion was dissipated when I saw she had a number of elegant and costly sings on her fingers. She recalled to me the old story of school-days about the boy who

"Yes, Matilda is a go-ahead woman; she's going to open a saloon."

"You don't say so," was the reply of the visitor from the plains. "Well, the saloon business is good out in my country, and no doubt it's just as prosperous here. I hope she'll make a pot of money selling tanglefoot, and that you'll die as rich as Crœsus." Then, as a concluding remark, he asked, Will she tend bar herself?"

A friend of mine took an acquaintance to see the fine pantomimic performance of Madame Wiehe the first of last week. His guest happened to be very near-sighted, and he had unfortunately left his glasses at home and did not want to acknowledge his

"Well," was the question at the conclusion of the performance, "how did you en-

"Not at all," was the candid response. "I didn't hear a word all night. I must be getting deaf."

It's an ill wind that blows no one good. These are lazy days for the "city-men." know of one back yard from which the ashes and garbage have not been taken since Christmas, on the plea that the snow interferes with the removal of the refuse, though paths have been shoveled for the benefit of the lordly municipal employees who seem to go as they please, regardless of the tex-payers who really pay the wages of the dilatory dirt and swill manipulators.

E. H. Sothern, it is said, has burlesqued one of the oldest of the New York dramatic critics in "The Light that Lies in Woman's Eyes," the play he has written for his wife, Virginia Harned. This recalls the fact that many years ago the late George F. Ketchum at the old Globe Theatre travestied on the stage the late W. T. W. Ball, then the dramatic critic of the Traveler. This way of taking revenge for harsh reflections in the newspaper is a pitiful one. It does

no good and it makes the judicious grieve. It was late one night last week, when was climbing one of the steep hills of Rox bury, that I encountered a man who had exceeded Timothy's advice and looked too long upon the wine when it was red. He slipped upon the icy sidewalk, his bundles, evidently containing his next day's dinner, rolling hither and thither, and as I picked to his home. I obtained his number and street and good-naturedly complied with his request, and as I was leaving him, he asked: "Whash-yer-name?"

"Paul," I answered at random, not wishing to give my true cognomen.
"Oh, I know ye:," he replied, with a maudlin grin, "your the feller that wrote that beastly long letter to the Ephesians.

-The growth of the foreign commerce of the United States from 1893 to 1903 presents some inter-esting facts. The Department of Commerce and to 1903, thus bringing the figures down to the very latest date possible. This table shows that the exports from the United States to Europe have grown during the period named from \$680;-000,000, speaking in round terms, to \$1,087,000,000, or sixty per cent.; those to North America, from 000,000, or 489 per cent; while the growth in total exports has been from \$876,000,000 in 1893 to \$1,484,000,000 in 1903, or sixty-nine per cent.

—A study of the official tables shows that imports in 1903 (including, for the sake of comparison, merchandise from Hawaii and Porto parison, merchandise from Hawaii and Foto Rico) show an increase of over 120 per cent. compared with those of 1870, and that experts show an increase of over 270 per cent. compared with those of 1870. The total increase in imports from 1870 to 1903 (including, for the sake of comrison, the figures of Hawaii and Porto Rico in parison, the figures of Hawaii and Forto Rico in 1903) was \$574,000,000, and the increase in exports during the same time was \$1,105,000,000.

-The Maine State cattle con —The Maine State cattle commissioners report that during the past year the commission caused to be killed over two hundred head of horses and cattle afflicted with disease. Glanders was responsible for much of the killing.

—The Secretary of the Interior has approved the setting aside of \$2,250,000 of the reclamation fund for the Irrigation project of the next side.

fund for the irrigation project of the north side of the Shoshone river, in the Big Horn basin of Wyoming. This will provide water for approxi-

mately ninety thousand acres.

—At the meeting of the Connecticut Pomological Society in Hartford, Feb. 2 and 3, several radical change since our last letter. We usually get at this season of the year during the month of February extremely light one. It should be understood that the manufacturers have agreed upon an advance ufacturers have agreed upon an advance ufacturers have agreed upon an advance ufacturers have agreed upon an advance this causes the receipts of poultry from nearly all sections; this causes the receipts of fresh-killed stook to be in active demand. This year is no exception; in fact, owing to the extremely serve weather and heavy snows throughout the West and the slow movement of the fall, plowing so as to leave it in land in the fall, plowing so as to leave it in arrow ridges, not always plowing again in narrow ridges, not always plowing so as to leave it in undenominational in character, and the spring.

As to string beans there is considerable risk in early planting, but cover shallow risk and the slow who which Father Ducey and the Rev. C. C. Houghton, rector of the Rev. C. C. Houghton, rector of the Rev. C. C. Houghton, rector of the Episcopal Church of the Transfiguration of the shape of authors and the relative reader of this paper. As to string bears the receipts of preshers and the supply has fallen of more than a sloon for the entertainment of undenominational in character, and the supply has fallen of more than a risk in early planting

tribution promise to dispose of increased pi oduct for some time to come, and the thorough
grower who gives close attention to the disposal
of his products is probably as sure of profits,
perhaps not as great, in the future as in the
past. Officers were chosen as follows: Presideut, Albert G. Gulley, Storrs; Vice-President
Josiah M. Hubbard, Middetown; Secretary
Henry C. C. Miles, Milford; Treasurer, Roswell
A. Moore, Berlin; Vice-Presidents, Hartford
County, George H. Hale, Glastonbury; New
Haven County, A. B. Plant, Branford; Fairfield
County, William E. Waller, Bridgeport; Litchfield County, J. H. Putnam, Litchfield; Middlesex
County, Roscoe H. Gardner, Cromwell; New County, Roscoe H. Gardner, Cromwell; New London County, S. P. Sterling, Lyme; Windham County, L. O. Haskins, Scotland; Tolland County,

County, L. O. Haskins, Scotland; Tolland County, C. H. Baker, Andover.
—Sailing from South Boston this week the steamship Iberian, Captain Jago, of the Manchester Leyland service, took an excellent cargo of miscellaneous freight, which included 1300 barrels of applies, 622 head of cattle, three hundred tons of providences and country. barrels of apples, 522 head of cattle, three hundred tons of provisions, 350 tons of glucose and starch, one hundred tons of lumber, 150 tons of cereals, one thousand tons of miscellaneous freight, including hav. A day later than schedule time the Leyland liner Columbian, Captain Masters, got away for London with 2600 barrels of apples, twenty-four thousand bushels of corn, 550 cattle, eight hundred sheep, seventy-five tons of provisions, 150 tons of cheese, 1200 tons of flour and five hundred tons of general freight.

—State Commissioner of Aericulture Weiting

flour and five hundred tons of general freight.

——State Commissioner of Agriculture Weiting of Albany, in his latest report on the result of the State's investigation of the nurseries, orchards and their products the past season, says:

"Under the heading of horticulture 459 nurseries in this State have been examined, and 455 of them have been found apparently free from infectious or contagious diseases and certificates have been issued accordingly. These nurseries comprise 8442 acres. Nine hundred and six orchards have been carefully examined, 303 of which have been found more or less infested with San Jose scale, peach yellows and little which have been found more or less infested with San Jose scale, peach yellows and little peach. Shipments consisting of eighty-eight cars, 1777 boxes and 1077 bales have been inspected, and ten cars, fifty-four boxes and 128 bales were found infested with San Jose scale. The trees in such shipments were destroyed. In the work of the horticultural bureau during the year 40,642 trees infested have been detroyed.

--- Exports from the United States to Russia in the year just ended aggregated practically \$20,000,000. This is more than double the amount of our exports to Russia in 1901, the year in which duties were advanced upon merchandise from the United States entering Russia, and is also double the average feet. also double the average for many years preceding that date. Imports from Russia have *lso greatly increased since that time. In 1903 they were \$10,997,315, against \$7,263,874 in 1901. Thus the total commerce between the United States and Russia in the calendar year 1903 exceeds \$30,000,000, and is double that of 1901, the year in which such alarm was felt with professions. which such alarm was felt with reference to our commerce with Russia, and is three times as great as in 1893. The chief growth in our exports to Russia, in the two years in question, has been in cotton, agricultural implements, copper and its manufactures, and naval stores. In iron and steel there has been a slight reduction, and in flour a considerable reduction.

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less Barley per A.
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14 tons of rich Billion Dollar Grass Hay per A.

60,000 lbs., Victoria Rape per A.
160,000 lbs. Teosinte, the fodder wonder, per A. 54,000 lbs. Salzer's Superior Fodder Corn, per A. Now, such yields you can have, Mr. Farmer, in 1904, if you will plant Salzer's seeds. Just send this notice and 10c in stamps to John A.
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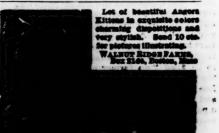
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WALNUT COMPANY, Box 3954, Beston,



Massachusetts Ploughman STENGLAND STORAL OF AGRICULTURE

TELEPHONE NO. 3707 MAIN.

We can at least hope that Baltimore will outclass the fabled phoenix.

The State evidently feels that it should have a larger share in the iniquitous liquor

The prize-fighting interests are apparwhen the sponge goes up.

Things are still going swimmingly in Brookline; two indoor swimming records have been as badly broken as if they had

There is evidently to be no pipe of peace in the relations of the local tobacco manufacturers and the trust. The only pipe now visible is the tomahawk pipe.

With all our present interest in affairs in the far East we marvel that no ingenious person has appeared on the street corner to ask us to " choose our winning color."

Truly these are happy days for the Providence oyster. He knows nothing of alarm clocks, and the ice has been so thick that mercenary humanity has been quite unable to pull him out of bed. The Prohibitionists will be pleased to

note that Amherst may be temporarily closed because several water mains in the town have burst and the water supply is temporarily shut off. We may have missed the point in a rather

about the exactions of the literary career. but it seems to us that he quite failed to include the cost of postage stamps. · Salem is exhibiting a remarkable and interesting collection of snuff boxes at the Essex Institute. The interest in the ex-

hibition is probably increased by the fact that so many persons are sneezing. Not many more of these long evenings remain before the busy season begins. Now

poultry feeding, good tillage and fertility. Followers of Dowie, says a local headline, are to invade Salt Lake. Such of the unregenerate as jump to the conclusion that

Dowie and his band are going overboard will probably feel that that is just the place Who would expect chivalry of the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butchers' Workmen? Even the fact that a Harlem butcher

had employed pretty girls to clerk in his

butcher shop seems to have made no differ-

ence in their objections. place in which music must be provided in the schools by law. Seen from a distance our reputation is distinctly musical; music is in the very air, like liberty, and one might imagine that the children couldn't

No one can justly say that there is any graft visible in Mayor McCiellan's refusal of an ornate pair of door lamps, at the city's pensive pair. But wouldn't it be more nomical for New York to get one pair of lamps and move them from mayor to mayor?

help breathing it.

President Eliot's remarks were not misreported this time, and they seem to have than one-third, in wheat crop one-fifth, in made a distinct hit with several labor leaders. Professor Briggs came very near a tenths, in wool crop one-tenth, in output of crimes while appreciating its wrongs."

The Boston Camera Club, so we under stand, is handling the local end of the movement to admit the hand camera within the limits of the St. Louis Exposition. The campaign is one that should be engineered without too much visible enthusiasm, lest it occur to the management that a small tax might be placed on cameras as an attractive alternative.

Joan of Arc is now in a fair way to be canonized. It has been determined that she possessed the virtues of faith, hope and charity, and that she displayed temperance, fortitude, prudence and justice; nothing now remains but to show that she performed miracles. Such proof ought to these other attributes would come very

Boston's greatest loss in not having a Zoo comes sadly evident when we read of the baby lion to point the moral of a talk to his Sunday-school. The point of the little sermon was that the baby lion, although gentle enough at present, would grow up bad because he couldn't help it. Little boys and girls, on the other hand, could grow up good if they only set their minds to it.

It is gratifying to note the disposition on a fair, direct representation upon the list of State officials. Among the names prominently suggested for the lieutenant-governorship is that of W. W. Higbee, well known to our readers through his contributions i these columns. In regard to his candidacy ex-Gov. John L. Barstow writes: "Though he has nearly all his life toiled on a farm few men in the last twenty years have shown and exercised more earnest and intelligent interest in everything that con cerns the welfare of the State. Much of our most important legislation within that time was advocated by him with tongue and pen for years before its enactment into law. Some notable examples might be given and no one could fail to be impressed with his candor, earnestness and ability. He is amply qualified to fill the office named, and is an enthusiastic republicar -a broad-minded, liberal, honorable, honest man. Though he has always been a farmer, no one wants a farmer for office simply b cause he is a farmer. The rule should be to select capable, deserving and honest men. But a glance at the list of State officers for the pa-t few years, both elective and appointive, shows that, aside from agricultural boards, very, very few farmers have held a State office. No one would favor the adoption of a rule that when offices are to be filled "no farmer need apply," but the practice is as bad as a rule, and shows less candor and courage. If this practice and the new creed of money is not to be a part of the unwritten law of the State, it be-

man like him upon the State ticket next year." In a farming State like Vermont, the better rule should be, "No man need apply who has not shown himself in full sympathy with farmers' interests and just requirements," and the rule should apply to local as well as to State affairs. Too many communities, great and small, are controlled by the sentiment of a few prominent people who may be wholly out of touch with the real interests of the great majority. Farmers in public positions have generally proved themselves careful, honest, economical and sensible. They are about the best grade of the State's "hired help" and more of them should be taken into the ser-

A few weeks ago we discussed in these columns some of the ideal and picturesque returns to be obtained from investment in andoned farm property. Yet there are many people, of course, to whom an asset not immediately transferable to coin appears of a very slight value. Such a one has just been definitely questioning con-cerning the value of such farm investment

Rich Hervests From Abandoned Farms

as we cordially commended. From an answer supplied us by Governor Batchelder, it appears that not only are the uses of abandoned farms sweet, -like those of adversity,—but that they are commercially profitable as well. Immediate returns, we are informed, can almost always be drawn from summer boarders. Our authority seems to hold,—and we fancy that the facts are with him,-that no New Hampshire farmhouse can be too poorly equipped to pay as a summer hostelry.

Then there is the dairy business, the highest development of which is to be seen in the Leighton farms near Dublin, or in the magnificent Whipple Creameries at New Boston, sources of supply for that un excelled milk and butter enjoyed at the hasty reading of Mr. Alden's remarks hotels here in older Boston. Cattle and poultry raising are mentioned as other 'paying" occupations. Somewhat more ideal, however, though still very profitable, is such an occupation as that to be seen at Madbury, near Dover, N., H, where one of the largest rose gardens in New England has been successfully established and from which thousands of · agnificent American Beauty blooms come to the Boston market

As for the marketing of timber upon a main before the busy season begins. Now is the time to get to the bottom of some of able preservation of fish and game,—these the problems in milk production, stock and as means of earning money from farms are too obvious to need more than mention here

Our Proportion of the World.

At this time, when there is so much com plaint over small things, so much pessimism over a slight reaction in trade, so many loubts as to this or that feature of the situation, it is well to call attention to the extraordinary position which the United States holds in the world. Few comprehend this, except in a very general and superficial way. Many are still thinking as if they were living a quarter of a century ago, and still conceive of the United States as a weak, isolated and immature nation. Boston must seem to outsiders a curious instead of being, as it is today, the richest and most powerful on the globe.

In area possessing, according to figures of the Bureau of Statistics, one-fourteenth of the entire earth, in population one-twentieth, and increasing more rapidly than that of the rest of the world, in wealth onefourth, in international commerce one-ninth, in banking power more than one-half, in savings banks deposits nearly one-third, in Government revenue one-tenth, in stock of expense, in favor of a simpler and less ex- gold nearly one-fourth, in stock of silver one-sixth, in amount of life insurance two thirds, in railroad mileage over one-third, in coal production one-third, in copper production one-half, in zinc production onefourth, in iron and steel production more fter a century and a qua

The Significance of Professor Woodberry's Resignation.

It is not often that Boston is so interested in any academic movement of New York as it has been in the just announced resignation of Prof. George Edward Woodberry from the department of comparative literature of Columbia University. The withdrawal of Mr. Woodberry marks, it appears, the culmination of a breach that has long been growing between the culture and the utilitarian departments of Columbia.

Dr. MacDowell,-who, like Professor Woodberry, has a wide circle of friends here in Boston,-retired from his work at Columbia at the same time that the literature professor's resignation went into effect easy. Even in Boston the possession of all | And to a friend he confided recently that Mr. Woodberry was "the only spark of ideality left in the university. He was a poet, v said Dr. Macrowell, "and made for perfect idealism. There are many good courses up here in science, where one can Philadelphia clergyman who borrowed a learn how to build engines, but Woodberry taught life-the ideal life."

The influence Mr. Woodberry exerted upon the student body at Columbia is alnost unprecedented. Soon after he came to New York-he was previously, we believe, literary editor of one of our good Boston sheets-he began to ally himself with student interests. And so sincerely he interested in the young men about him the part of Vermont farmers to insist upon that a cult imbued with the "Woodberry spirit" and with the idealism that was ever his teaching, speedily sprang up in the col-

The inspiration of Mr. Woodberry's work came from his insistence that life is far more than meat, and the uplift of this message of his we have had opportunity to experience here in Boston this winter. His ourse of Lowell lectures on the "Race Spirit in Literature" were among the most remarkable that this city has ever known, because of the lofty idealism they constantly displayed.

We have spoken before in these columns of the thrill that went through his Boston hearers when he grandly asserted in one of these lectures that the poets are the nation's owners. This, Mr. Woodberry deeply believed, and he made those who were listening to him believe it too. When an undergraduate paper pays to a retiring professor such a tribute as the Columbia Spectator means that some young men, at least, have For the paper, as it bade him farewell, described him as

One who took manhood for his Art-Taught it by manliness so rare; We keep his lessons in our heart.

Professor Woodberry sailed a fortnight ago for Italy where he will spend time, after which, probably, he will devote himself entirely to literary work. His able himself entirely to literary work. His able to management of the corporation to t

Said at the state of the state



known, and doubtless the broad public will, in the future, be very glad that Mr. Woodberry did leave Columbia. For he will have gained more time for general literary work. But the loss to the New York University cannot fail to be very great.

He was one of the last of the apostles of sweetness and light" in that institution; now those to whom the work of the world is of primary importance are in the asncy. It was the head of Columbia, President Butler, it will be remembered, who suggested that the undergraduate course be reduced to two years, in order that men might have more time for professional work. This indicates fairly well the attitude of Columbia toward culture for culture's sake. In the liberal arts department there are only five hundred students, but in the teachers college we find one thousand, in the school of medicine eight hundred, in the school of law the same number, and in the school of mines and graduate school seven hundred each. With almost four thousand men bent on the utilitarian, a little five hundred devoted to culture are, naturally, of small account.

We devoutly trust that Harvard, Professor Woodberry's own college, may never be similarly overbalanced by its trade school appurtenances. Columbia seems to have almost forgotten the high calling to which a college is called. And one such example of lowered educational ideals is

Temperance, Soberness and Chastity In Speech. Those who are versed in the catechism

of the Church of England will remember that the duty of temperance, soberness and chas-tity is there clearly set forth as a duty. The time has now come when this same continence should be extended to speech, it would seem. A clever writer has pointed out that women are suffering today from a nauseating invasion of affectionate terms.

be a very serious fault with the modern girl. She goes into such rhapsodies over simple little things that when something great comes along she has no ammunition and her enthusiasm sounds tame, indeed. 'Ifyon address all your acquaintances as dearest,' 'sweetheart' and 'darling,' what have you left for the people whom you really love?" demands this exchange Adore" is another much-abused term, we are reminded. The things that girls "adors" daily would fill a book. "They adore' skating, fudge, Sothern, autor bile veils, and dear knows what not. You rarely pass a group of girls in the street without hearing them 'adoring' some

A European University woman traveling in this country and writing of the American girl student, has recently pointed out the appalling poverty of the college girl's vo-Candy, examinations in Greek cabulary. and gowns," she says, " are indiscrimi ' too awful 'or ' too lovely for anything,' according to the standpoint from which the youthful judge sees fit to apdemn." It would thus appear that the girl who has been pursuing the higher education no less than the immature maiden of the matinee type, needs to ob serve temperance, soberness and chastity in

Grain Working Higher-

The winter wheat crop appears to be in fair condition in all parts of the belt, or cepting eastern Kansus, Oklahoma and Texas, where there has been insufficient noisture and complaint of poor germina tion. Other sections of the winter-wheat country indicate that the top growth is backward and the appearance of the plant is not of the best, yet investigation reveals a good root growth. Movement of hard winter wheat to market is decreasing as supplies in the interior are greatly reduced.

The upward tendency of wheat has carried the other grains along with it to some extent in the Western markets, and corn, oats, barley and rye also tend to ad-

Starting the New Milk Company.

The committee appointed at the producers meeting last week has been actively engaged in arranging the details of the prosuch a tribute as the Columbia Spectator posed company for the co-operative sale of recently gave Professor Woodberry, it milk. It is not expected that in any event the enterprise will be ready to begin busiassimilated the noble spirit that was his. ness before next fall. Until then milk will be sold to the wholesalers by contract, as at per cent. The average seed corn crop of the moth been found in the thick woods. Mr. present. The full report of the committee of ten, as accepted by the meeting, is as follows:

> 1. That a corporation be formed. 2. That its name be "The Boston Co-operative Milk Producers' Company."

will act under the articles of incorporation. 5. Every producer may subscribe for one share of stock for each two cows based on his average production for the previous

6. The matter of the incorporation of the company is to be left within the hands of the producers, and the subscriptions to stock shall be secured as far as possible by the local unions. 7. A committee of five, besides the presi dent and secretary, be appointed by the association to formulate a charter, bylaws

and other details of organization. The members of this new committee are President, H E. Bullard; Secretary, A. W. Hunter; N. E. Martin, L. L. Be Bemis, ex-S-nator Morse and D. W. Ladd.

Serious Shortage in Seeds.

" Is it true that the supply of garden seeds etc., is greatly below the usual amount, and if so, what is the general effect upon the situation?" was the question addressed to Mr. A. Smith, manager of the seed department of Joseph Breck & Sons, by a representative of this paper.

"The shortage is very great," replied Mr. Smith, "both in the American and European markets. For instance, cucumbers, which usually cost about 75 cents per pound are \$1.75 to \$2.50 per pound. Sweet corn is one hundred per cent. higher than usual. Melons have advanced fifty per cent., squashes fifty per cent., beans fifty to one hundred per cent. These are, of course, for the varieties and grades for seeds.

"To mention some of the principal seed crops," continued Mr. Smith, weather seriously affected the European crop of beet seed, which shows a deficiency of about seventy-five per cent. Turnipe show about the same shortage, while been seed is about half a crop. Of late years California has tried to grow beet seed, but the California seed produces a beet of too light color. Gardeners wish a dark-colored complete summary of the condition when he described Dr. Ellot as a man who "dared" this is the achievement of the United States whom she barely knows as "my dear"; present time being poor in color, producing prove destructive to the plant. the tendency to a radish with long neck. Probably the trouble in California is the inexperience and the careless methods of the growers, who have not yet become accustomed to the requirements of the busi-

"The vine seeds, including cucumbers, nelons, squashes, etc., suffered seriously from the lack of warm weather. There is only about twenty per cent, of the normal supply of good cucumber seeds. The crop of muskmelon seed averages from total failure up to fifty per cent., except the Rocky Ford melon, which is in full supply on account of the good commercial crop from which the dealers removed the seed. Marrow squashes are two-thirds a crop of seed; other varieties from failure to forty per cent. Pumpkins are not over half a crop of seed. For the sweet-corn crop, the best kinds, except Crosby, will average about seventy per cent. of a crop. Crosby is not over forty per cent. of a crop. The last kinds, including the Country Gentlemen, Potter's Excelsior, Late Mammoth, average from failure to fifty per cent. of a crop. Seed of Country Gentlemen and Late Mammoth is especially scarce.

" Bush beans were late and very slow in growth. Many were caught in the October freeze and injured for seed purposes. The pods were poorly filled out. The greenoudded sorts average from seventy-five down to forty per cent. of a crop. The Karly Six Weeks and some other greenpodded sorts average not over forty per "he wax bean is still worse. varieties as Crystal Wax, Flagelet, Golden Wax, Stringless Wax, Wardwell's Wax, Valentine Wax, were in some cases total failures, not even returning the seeds that were planted. Other wax kinds gave twenty to thirty-six per cent.

"Corn was the worst I have known it in my experience of thirty years in the seed business in New England. The frost in November caught a large part of the Dent and Flint kinds full of moisture and they were badly cured. The seed is mostly in poor condition for planting, and tests show that not over eighty per cent. will sprout. eason. One of the most unfortunate seedaverage onion-seed crop in Connecticut was

is a shortage in the supply from Europe.

The price of flower seeds at retail will not be affected, although in some cases the size of packages may be reduced.

planter to buy at a reasonable price. Grain seeds are a trifle higher than usual, in sympathy with the commercial grain markets. The outlook is that they are likely to range higher during the planting season.

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Notes on Southern Truck

The Cuban tomato crop is said to be coming forward rapidly, and the product will soon be here in quantity, the probable crop being placed at two hundred thousand crates

Reports from various sections of the ountry indicate that the injury from the cold snap was very general as far south as Mississippi. It is ô'aimed that peach buds were killed. It is claimed, however, that the Georgia peach crop is uninjured. Peach buds in Iowa are reported killed.

Late reports from Florida indicate that the tender crops have suffered very severely from the cold weather, but that most of the fields destroyed have been replanted. Growers are by no means discouraged, believing that the reduction in amount will improve the price of the product. Northern hothouse growers may also take courage along the me line of reasoning. A scarcity of Southern produce means a better demand for the products grown under glass.

Southern peas have been very high, but are somewhat lower this week. There is complaint that the pods are not well filled

California celery is reported a short crop

on account of dry weather. The Bermuda onion crop is stated to be the largest for many years, amounting probably to three hundred thousand crates. The Texas onion crop, which is of the same description and reaches the market at the same time, is also very large. The supply is likely to exceed the demand unless prices go considerably lower than usual.

The Condition of Winter Wheat. The excessive cold still continues. Much

serious apprehension exists regarding the outcome of winter wheat, much of it, owing to dry weather, having been small of growth at the approach of winter. Although the early snow was favorable the recent thaw caused a large amount of water to collect beet. In radish seed, of which there is also a on the surface, and the sudden freeze left much of the wheat imbedded in solid ice, at present, the California radish up to the and fears are now entertained that it will The price of potatoes is still advancing;

seventy-five cents is now the general market price. A carload we sold just previ ously went for seventy cents, a good price, but if they are to go higher still we farmer would naturally like it, and in reality are entitled to and need it. Lambs lower than one year ago, though a lot nearby recently sold for six cents at the barn. Dresse pork brings \$6 to \$6.50 per hundred. The outlook is rather discouraging for fat cattle Apples No. 1 sell at \$2.25 per barrel. Those selling in the fall at \$2, as then suggested in your columns, were doing rather better Beans sell at \$1.65 to \$1.70 for bush kinds Help for farm work is scarce and hard to get; in fact, wages seem to be of no account providing the help of the right kind is secured-many believe the exclusion of the Chinese works, indirectly, at least, to our disadvantage regarding the labor question It is hoped that relief from some source IRVING D. COOK. Genesee County, N. Y.

Something Doing in Rhode Island.

There is going to be considerable doing long agricultural lines in the Rhode Island legislature this winter, according to indisations at the beginning of the session Three things are winning much attention and two of them at least look reasonably sure of going through. The appropriation for the suppression of tuberculosis in cattle this year is placed at \$20,000, and Mr. Clarke, the secretary of the State board of agriculture, is said to be pushing thie matter as much as possible. Last year tht board killed five hundred animals, as a result of its labors. The nursery inspection law is of much

interest to men who deal in plants and shrubs. It is now before the House. This seeks to provide for the inspection of plants and seedlings, to prevent the importation into the State of injurious insects and the San Jose scale. The third measure that is to come up is a

proposed appropriation of \$2000 to fight the inroads of the gypsy moth, which is gaining a foothold in certain parts of the State, Farmers should be warned to plant corn a notably Providence and the town of Cranslittle more thickly than usual for this ton, which is one of its suburbs. Edward H. Armstrong, who fights the ravages of growing sections was Connecticut, where the insect in a private way, says the pest is seed of cabbage, beets, parsnips, etc., was present in alarming proportions in parts of a short crop and in poor condition. The poard in the appropriation. Shrubs and only twenty-five per cent., and the per cent. rose bushes in private grounds are attacked of vitality in onion seed only twenty-five mostly, he says, and in no case has the State gave only twenty-five per cent. of a Armstrong says that the sum of \$2000 could normal crop, and fruit crops grown for seed be expended in such a way as to practically "The cop of flower seeds everywhere the Tree Protection Society of Providence, the Tree Protection Society of Providence, the Franklin Society and the Rhode Island Horticultural Society are said to be supported in such a way as to practically exterminate the nuisance in one season. The Tree Protection Society of Providence, the Franklin Society and the Rhode Island Horticultural Society are said to be supported in such a way as to practically exterminate the nuisance in one season. ested in the scheme.

The annual meeting and election of officers of the Rhode Island Horticultural a part of the unwritten law of the State, it behooves the people to put Mr. Highes or some phies has, in the past, made him well shall be vested in a board of directors, who was a big crop of grass seed, in A notable change in the officers was the seed.

ABUS CARRIAGE & HARNESS Factory Prices. nbus, Ohio.

A CUCUMBER

The Endless Apron Great Western Manure Spreader. MIN MINE estalogno giving full description and how to apply manure to secure best results. Paves time, labor, money, ITH MANURE SPREADER CO., 16 & 18 S. CLINTON ST., CHICAGO, ILL.

cluding timothy, clover and redtop, and lection of Marcus M. Burdick of Providence prices are about fair and normal. That is to say, they are about sufficient to return a vice-presidents, and the retiring president fair profit to the grower, and to enable the was Prof. W. W. Bailey of Brown University, who has been ill during the past year, so that he has been unable to attend the meetings. A vote of sympathy was extended to him by the members.

The assets of the society amount to some thing over \$2000, according to the report of the treasurer, and the society has State aid to the amount of \$1000 yearly, and the income of various funds. Three exhibitions are usually held during the year, but one of them was omitted last summer. Regular meetings are held every month and lectures on various horticultural subjects are pro-W. E. STONE.

Providence County, R. I.

The market gardeners with their light work under glass in a steam-heated air seem to have rather the best of it in winter. as compared with the farmer hustling to keep warm in the woodlot. But the gardeners say they have their troubles, including long hours, a tendency to rheumatism, and one of the worst winters on record for blights, rots and backward growth. As for disagreeable jobs, they insist that the farm woodlot in zero weather is a picnic ground beside a greenhouse when the soil is being sterilized at a temperature apcoaching the boiling point. There must be something in these complaints, for the gardeners appear to have the same difficulty as the farmers in keeping the boys at home on the fraternal acres. To young people everywhere the occupations they know little about are likely to seem most

B hide quatriir \$7.0 S 4@4 &55. F Welli \$7.0 V H G 6 c. C T 2@2 P

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little were som mad 800 g Whi 900 i lbs, 1900 1 be Hat hs, 1450

Skating in the suburbs should proceed all the more merrily now that an American has broken the world's record in Saxony.









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NEW YORK.

The Markets.

BOSTON LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

ARRIVALS OF LIVE STOCK AT WATERTOWN For the week ending Feb. 17, 1904.

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Shotes and Fat Cattle Sheep Suckers Hogs Veals This week...3641 10,029 28,491 Last week...3591 10,135 14 29,806 One year ago.1409 8,738 24,359 Horses, 392. 1370 1468 792

Prices on Northern Cattle.

BEEF-Per hundred pounds on total weight of hide, tailow and meat, extra, \$6.90\(\frac{1}{2}6.75\); first quality, \$5.50\(\frac{1}{2}6.75\); second quality, \$4.50\(\frac{1}{2}6.25\); inrdquality, \$4.00\(\frac{1}{2}4.25\); a few choice single pairs, 100 d 100; some of the poorest bulls, etc., \$2.50 d 1.50; some of the poorest bulls, etc., \$2.50 d 1.50. Western steers, \$3.50 d 5.50. Store Cattle—Farrow cows, \$15@25; fancy milch cows, \$30 d 10; milch cows, \$30 d 10; milch cows, \$30 d 10; two-year-olds, \$15@20; three-year-olds, \$20@30. SHEEP—Per pound, live weight, 2.80@3\c; extra, 4\(\frac{1}{2}\)4\(\frac{1}{2}\); sheep and lambs per cwt. in lots, \$3.00 §5.00; lambs, \$4.30@6.30.
FAT HOGS—Per pound, Western, 5½@5½c, live weight; shotes, wholesale——; retail, \$2.50@

00; country dressed hogs, 61@7c. VEAL CALVES-3@71c P fb. HIDES-Brighton-61@7c P fb; country lots, 6@

CALF SKINS-13c P h; dairy skins, 40@60c TALLOW-Brighton, 3@31c P fb; country lots

PELTS-40@6	ю.						
Cattle	. She	ep.	Cattle. Sheep.				
Maine		1	Masonchusetts.				
At Brigh	tom.		At Watertown.				
The Libby Co	20	12	J 8 Henry	35			
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H M Lowe	15		A Nelson	18	10		
Ballon late train	n 60	75	At Brigh	ten.	1		
The Libby Co	25		J S Henry	69			
A D Kilby	5	20	R Connors	20			
Mc Intire &	_		H A Gilmore	15			
Weston	15		Scattering	50			
Thompson &			L Stetson	16			
Hanson	21	2	G Cheney	1			
Farmington L		_	C D Lewis	7			
Co	3	87	W Mills	28			
C W Adams.	5		A Wheeler	5			
			J Day	22			
New Hamp	shir		F E Keegan	3			
At Brigh	100		H F Whitney	16			
WF Wallace	15		A M Baggs	21			

D A Walker 13 A C Foss 15 Western.
At Brighton.
Morris Beef Co 442
Swift & Co 408
J J Kelley 48
S S Learnard 128 AINEDM& Wool A F Jones 2 T Shay 6 T Shay A G Moulton W F Watertown. Wallace Sturtevant& Haley 1

Haley 130 At N E D M & Wool At Watertown Co. Section 18 Stattering 50 60 Swift & Co 275 806 F Savage 12 40 N E D M & Wool 6600 6600 At NED M& Wool
Co.
J Shamberg 75 600

A Ricker 130 20 8 & 8 75 F Ricker JA Hathaway 714 755 33 5 At Brighton.

J S Henry 12 1 G N Smith 25

Export Traffic.

The English market for State cattle has imved to, d. w., on best grades and to lower on fair grades, still at the advance of ic. Exporters do not realize a profit, but are looking for better rates. The range by late cable 10 @11 c, d. w. Within the week 2394 cattle and 3546 sheep have been shipped from this port. Shipments and destinations: On steamer Syl-

Vania, for Liverpool, 218 cattle by Morris Beef Company; 629 cattle and 750 sheep by J. A. Hathsteamer Cestrian, for Liverpool, 388 of Company. On steamer Georgian, for cattle by Morris Beef Company; 275 o, for Antwerp, 150 cattle by Morris 8. & 8. cattle and 600 sheep by J. Shamberg &

Horse Business.

Anoth

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in business week noticed at the difstables. The weather has been ade, and we might say that many of were undesirable, not being aceady for hard work. Good, heavy. re held at stiff prices. At Myer s sale stable were sold 1 express rloads of Western, with no favoras regards trade; none extra in sales at \$125@175. H. S. Harris & cloads from \$100@250; not an active ses Colman & Son's sale stable, a for 1200@1400-th desirable ac lling at \$150@225. General At Welch & Hall Company's the range o s at \$100@300. Union Yarde, Watertown.

market on beef cattle is in a ape than last week. Butchers were wantin the cattle that arrrived and ains were late, a condition that Whitney so

ers of early arrivals. Cows of ere easily disposed of. H. F. cows, of 1000 lbs, at 3c; 8 cows, O. H. Forbush sold 4 cows, of 3770 ows, of 1780 lbs, at 3c; 2 cows, of 900 fbs, at 23c. \$1 off; 3 cows, of 2500 fbs, at \$2 60; ns, at 22c. \$1 off; 3 cows, of 2500 lbs, at \$2 cu; 1 bologna cow. \$1.80; 1, of 760 lbs, at 2c. J. A. Hathaway sold for home trade 25 steers, of 1500 lbs, at 5c; 25 do., of 1475 lbs, at 5c; 30 cattle, of 1450 lbs, at 5c; 25 at \$4.70, of 1490 lbs.

Milch Cows and Springers. Light run and moderate sales. The demand is of what it was before the quarantine was on. Fat Hoge.

GENERAL OFFICES: 74 CORTLANDT ST..

Over 10,000 head for the week put in an ap-pearance; 3546 head went for export, balance for home trade. Cost of Western where the bulk were from steady on best lambs, and slim lambs, ic higher. Sheep, if best quality, a trifle easier. Lambs sold at a range of \$4.30@6.30 \$\rightarrow\$ 100 lbs. Sheep at \$2.80@4.80 \$\rightarrow\$ 100 lbs.

Live Poultry.

ocks at 10c P to

Dreves of Veal Calves.

New York-G. N. Smith, 30.

Brighton, Tucoday and Wednesday.

Tuesday-Firm prices were paid on such cattle rieavy oxen hold unchanged. Not many beef cattle arrived on the Eastern train, which was late at market. Supply of cattle at yards, 1606, including Western. The Jews were buying this morning. W. O. Cook sold on the cattle at yards, 1606, including Western. The Jews were buying this morning. stock bulls, \$20 each. C. D. Lewis sold 5 cows, 800 fbs, at 2½c. H. A. Gilmore sold 15 cows, of 800@1000 lbs, at 2@34c. Sales of 3 cows, 3230 lbs,

Milch Cows and Springers. Buyers do not come forward and buy with any degree of life. Dealers expected that before this time there would be a marked improvement in the trade, but thus far the trade is somewhat quiet and prices weak. The Libby Company sold 3 choice cows at \$50@57; 7 cows at \$40@48; several cows at \$26@36. J. S. Henry sold 4 choice cows, \$55; 2 at \$50; 7 cows at \$40@46. J. P. Day

Veni Calves.

Wednesday-Business at the yards was de void of activity. The beef-cow trade was light from the fact that the arrivals this morning were ot numerous. Such as were offered were sold at strong prices, as quoted yesterday. The milel cow trade could be improved. Buyers were not early at market and the trade was in a slow way throughout the day. W. F. Wallace says a slow trade prevailed, with48 cows on the market at va-rious prices, \$35@60, as to quality. G. N. Smith, with 28 head, sold at \$35@50; 2 at \$55. J. S. Henry sold 2 fine cows at \$60 each, and others as low as \$35@50. The Libby Company sold 2 cows, the pair \$85. M. D. Holt & Son sold 4 oxen, of 5700 hs, at 5c; 6 three-year-olds, 1200@1600 hs, at 5c

None on sale. The rates for small pigs, \$2@3

Wholesale Prices Poultry, Fresh Killed Northern and Eastern— Chickens, large choice, P fb..... Chickens, Phil., good to fancy ... Broilers, 3j to 4 fbs, to pair, P fb... Squabs, P doz.... Western dry packed Western dry packed—
Turkeys, choice—
Turkeys, fair—
Turkeys, old —
Turkeys, No. 2.
Brollers, common to choice—
Chickens, choice, large—
mixed sizes
Fowls, fair to choice—
Old cocks—
Ducks, spring
Geess—

Capous, large Live Poultry. Butter.

Market lc higher. Western hogs at 51@51c. Local hogs, 61@7c, d. w.

Sheep Houses.

Veni Calves. The calf market is fairly strong in price, and supply is somewhat in keeping with last week. Dealers were asking strong p.ice, the best at 7@.71c, with sales down to 34@4c for slim calves. Sales of 50 head, of 115 ibs, at 62c.

Supply reached 30,000 fbs, not sufficient for lemand. Fowls sold at 14@15c; chicks at 13@15c;

Maine—The Libby Company, 50; A. D. Kilby, 36; McIntire & Weston, 36; Thompson & Han-son, 50; Farmington Live Stock Company, 55; C.

W. Adams, 2.

New Hampshire—W. F. Wallace, 150; A. F.

Jones, 10; T. Shay, 40; A. G. Moulton, 40.

Vermont—B. H. Combs, 25; scattering, 35; Fred

Savage, 75; W. A. Ricker, 170; B. F.Ricker & Co.,

21; J. S. Henry, 30.

Massachusetts—J. S. Henry, 126; O. H. Forbush, 6; A. Nelson, 40; R. Connors, 12; H. A. Glimore, 20; scattering, 125; L. Stetson, 15; George Cheney, 30; C. D. Lewis, 6; W. Mills, 9; A. Wheeler, 5; J. P. Day, 117; D. A. Walker, 18.

Stock at yards: 1606 cattle, 938 sheep, 26,069 hogs, 712 calves, 150 horses. From West, 1156 cattle, 850 sheep, 25,800 hogs, 150 horses. Maine, 102 cattle, 87 sheep, 40 hogs, 214 caives. New Hampshire, 30 cattle, 25 calves. Vermont, 12 cattle, 1 sheep, 30 calves. New York, 25 cattle, 30 calves. Massachusetts, 281 cattle, 229,hogs, 413

sold 13 springers at \$48 a head.

A good run for Brighton in February. Market prices rule steady. O. H. Forbush sold calves, of 145 and 165 ibs, at 7c; other sales at 5c, 5lc, 6@

A. C. Foss sold 10 cows, 10,380 fbs, \$3.30. Store Pigs.

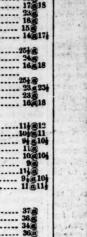
BOSTON PRODUCE MARKET.

Unwashed fleece, fine, Michigan... Fine delaine, Ohio..... Ohio X, 1 and 2... Pulled wools, scoured... American mohair.....

well as plenty of pure water for drinking and bathing, and attention to the sanitary condition of houses, nests and yards.

BARREN CHERRY TREES—S. K. O., West





earby and Cape fancy, P doz Eastern choice fresh..... Eastern firsts Me., Vt. and N. H. firsts. t. and N. H., fair to good. Vestern average Vestern, poor to fair outhern fresh......

Houlton Hebrons, P bu Houlton Green Mounta'ns, P bu Native Rose and Hebrons, P bbi Vineland, sweet. double head, P bbi Green Vegetable Beets, P bu.
Cabbage, native, P bbi.
Carrots, P bbi.
Chicory, P doz
Escarole, P doz
Romaine, P doz
Lettuce, P doz Romaine. P doz
Lettuce, P doz
Lettuce, P doz
Celery, native, choice, P doz
String beans, So., P crate
Spinach, P bbl.
Tomatoes, hothouse, P fb.
Onions, native, P bu.
Onions, choice, yellow, P bbl
Parsnips, P bbl.
Native hothouse cress, P doz
Cucumbers, hothouse, P doz
Green peppers, P crate
Egg plant, P crate
Parsley, P bu
Radishes, P doz
Squash, P bbl.
Squash, Western, Hubbard, P ton.
Squash, Western, Hubbard, P ton.
Squash, Western, Hubbard, P ton.
Squash, Small, Southern, P doz.
Turnips, Nova Scotia, P bbl
Mint, P doz
Leeks, P doz
Brussels sprouts, P qt
Artichokes, P bu
French artichokes, P doz
Shallots, P qt.
Couster Plant P doz

Frail.

Apples, Northern Spy ... 2 00@3 25

** King, ₱ bbl ... 3 00@4 00

** Baldwin, No. 1, ₱ bbl. ... 1 50@3 25

** Greening, No. 1, ₱ bbl. ... 2 22@3 25

** Baldwin & Green g, No. 2, ₱ bbl. 1 50@2 00

** Greenings, fancy ... 3 50@4 00

** Common mixed, ₱ bbl. ... 1 50@2 00

** Red Varieties, ₱ bush. box ... 75@1 25

** Green cook'g sorts, ₱ bush. box ... 50@75

** common, ₱ bbl ... 1 25@2 00

Oranges— ... 1 25@2 00 Florida, P box cranberries— Cape Cod, P bbl. Cape Cod, P box. 25@45 Hides and Pelts.

Steers and cows, all weights.
Hides, south, light green salted.
" dry flint...
" buff, in west.
Calfskins, 5 to 12 fbs each...
" over weights, each... Dried Apples. Evaporated, choice...... Evaporated, fair to prime Sun-dried, as to quality... Grass Seeds

Clover, Western, P B...
North, P B...
White, P B.
Alsike
Alfalfa or Lucerne, P B.
Red top, P sack, West.
Jersey
Clear

Clear
R. I. Bent, p bu.
R. I. Clear Bent, p bu.
Orchard, p bu.
Blue Grass, p bu.
Timothy, prime, p bu.
Timothy, choice, p bu.
Buckwheat
Spring wheat Mediums, choice hand-picked.
Mediums, screened.
Mediums, foreign.
Vellow eyes, extra.
Yellow eyes, seconds. Hay and Straw.

Hay, No 1, p ton....

FLOUR AND GRAIN

Flour.—The market is firm but quiet. Spring patents, \$5 25 \u00e45 75. Spring, clear and straight, \$4 25 \u00e94 60. Winter patents, \$4 85 \u00e95 35. Winter, clear and straight, \$4 25 \u00e94 95. Corn Meal.—\$1 08@1 10 P bag, and \$2 45@ 50 P bbl; granulated, \$3 10@3 39 P bbl. Graham Floar.-Quoted at \$3 25@4 50 P bbl. Ont Meni.—Strong at \$5 20 @5 50 P bbl. for olled and \$5 75 @6 10 for cut and ground. Bye Flour.—The market is firm at \$3 25@

Corn.-Demand steady. Steamer, yellow, 60c.
No. 2, old, yellow, spot, 64c.
No. 3, yellow, 56jc. New, guaranteed corn, 58jc.
Onts.—Supply light, prices higher.
Clipped, fancy, spot, 55,276c.
No. 2 clipped, white, 58,260c.
No. 3 clipped, white, 58,260c. No. 3 clipped, white, 574c.

Millfeed.— Market firm.
Winter wheat bran, sacks, \$22 50.
Winter wheat middlings, sacks, \$21 50@25 00.
Spring wheat bran, sacks, \$21 50@22 00.

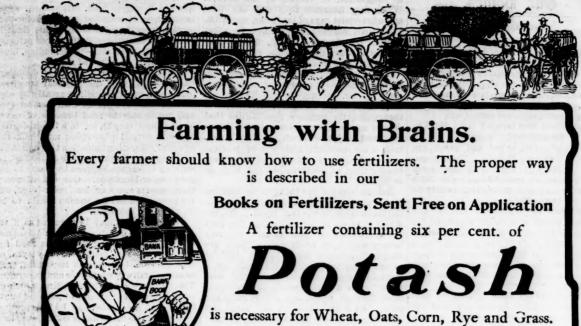
Mixed feed, \$23 00 @24 50.

Cottonwood 200 15c s phymont \$22 00.

-Feed barley, 53@56c. Bye.-f7ic P bushel. THE WOOL MARKET.

PIGEON RAISING .- E. D. B., Portland, Me. Profitable pigeon raising, it is said, depends upon securing the right kind of stock, careful attention and proper management. Homing pigeons and dragoous are regarded as the best breeds, while a cross between the two is also breeds, while a cross between the two is also favorably mentioned. A large house is better and more economical than several small ones, but in no case should accommodate more than two hundred pairs. Pigeons require feed twice a day, the best sorts being cracked corn, red wheat, Kafir corn, millet, peas, hemp and rice. The importance of varying the diet is insisted upon as well as pleaty of pure water for drinking and

BARREN CHERRY TREES—S. K. O., West Newbury, Mass.: Your large cherry trees which blossom freely but produce no fruit of consequence may have grown too fast on account of the overrichness of the soil in that particular spot, perhaps close to the barnyard or house of the following might help. Simply dig down in early spring and cut off some of the roots a few feet away from the free. Sometimes cutting into the bodies or partly girdling the limbs will promote fruitfulness.



The latest fashionable fad is the keeping a pet cat. They are not often allowed to roam with he same freedom as nature intended them to, therefore they cannot exercise their instinct in prouring grasses and tonics necessary to their health. A tonic is, therefore, necessary, and the Wainut Cat Food is the best for them. Keeps them healthy and active. They thrive on it. Increases their appetite, furnishes strength and vitality, and allows the hair to be of soft liky nature. For invalid cats it is invaluable. For old cats, it gives them life and appetite. Somes in powdered form in bottles. Try it and make your cat a beautiful pet. Send 50 cents for a nottle, or \$5.00 per dozen.

HOUGHTON & DUTTON,
Trement Street, Beston, Mass.

SHORT-HORNS FOR SALE

On account of advanced age I will sell my entire herd of Short-horns, numbering about 100 head, nearly all females, of Bates, Flat Creek Young Mary, Rosemary and other tribes, many of them with calves at foot and in good breeding condition. Have three herd sires of Scotch breeding and a number of other young buils. I MEAN BUSINESS, and will sell in lots to suit purchaser at low prices.

ABRAHAM MANN, 6 miles south from Chicago on C. & E. I. Ry. ROSSVILLE, ILL.

Don't manure such trees with stimulating ma-nure. Perhaps, however, the tree grew from a sprout below the bud and from the root stock, in which event it is likely the blossoms are defe ive and the tree worthless unless young enough to be successfully retopped by grafting.

THE WREVIL AND HIGH-PRICED COTTON. The tremendous advance in price of cotton is in part indirectly owing to the ravages of the cotton weevil, which is increasing very rapidly. No positive check to the creature's devastations has yet been found. The Government's expert, L. O. Howard, considers the most effective measure. ure is so timing the growth and picking of the crop that when the weevils reach maturity in the late fall they will starve for lack of cotton on which to feed

SILK AS A FARM CROP. It is asserted on the part of the Department of Agriculture that a Southern farmer's family can earn more in eight weeks by silk culture than it could in a year by raising a crop of cotton. The one crop, moreover, does not exclude the other. Mulberry trees, the leaves of which form the food of silkworms, can be grown along the fences of cotton-fields and in odd corpara of the farm. No great outlay is required for ners of the farm. No great outlay is required for stock or plant. In fact, silk-growing can be prosecuted as a by-industry, like poultry-raising,

by women and children.

VEGETABLE ODDITIES.

The Department of Agriculture is endeavoring to secure the introduction of wasabl, the Japan to secure the introduction of wasabl, the Japan to see horse-radish, into the United States. The Japansee wasabl is not white, like ordinary horse-radish, but is a delicate shade of green. In Japansee wasabl is not white, like ordinary horse-radish, but is a delicate shade of green. In Japansee wasabl is not white, like ordinary horse-radish, but is a delicate shade of green. In Japansee wasabl is not white, like ordinary horse-radish, but is a delicate shade of green. In Japansee wasabl is not white, like ordinary horse-radish, but is a delicate shade of green. In Japansee wasabl is not white, like ordinary horse-radish, but is a delicate shade of green. In Japan it is grated and served with the raw fish and forms a most important part of the meal. It has a fresh sharpness unknown to that grown in this country. Auother novelty is the black winter radish which is quite prominent in Western markets. The vegetable is shaped like a carrot. Germans are very fond of the black radish. They peel it and eat with salt as one would a cucumber. They are of peppery taste, but make a fine relish. The first shipment from Massachusarras Plouguman. a new-paper published in Boston, the leist aclaw, next of kin, creditors and other persons interested in the estate of all other persons interested in the estate of all other persons interested in the estate of sald deceased, intested to Holliston, in all other persons interested in the estate of sald deceased, intested to Holliston, in the County of Middle-sex, without giving a surety on his bond. It has a fresh sharpness unknown to that grown to the first day of March, A.D. 1904. It has a fresh sharpness unknown to that grown the first day of March, A.D. 1904. It has a fresh sharpness unknown to the grown the first day of March, A.D. 1904. It has a fresh sharpness unknown to the grown the first day of March, A.D. 1904. It has a fresh sharpness unknown to the grown the ...1 80@1 99 radish. They peel it and eat with salt as one ...1 85@1 75 would a cucumber. They are of peppery taste, ...1 85@1 90

but make a fine relish. The first shipmen 130 (a) 35 Mexico arrived at Kansas City last week. 175 (a) 185 (b) 275 (c) 275 (c) 275 (c) 280 (a) 300 During the first two or three weeks the pigs are fed through their mothers, which During the first two or three weeks the little pigs are fed through their mothers, which for a day or two after farrowing should be fed on bran toods. Care should be taken at this time that the sow's food is not musty or the little ones will suffer. When the piglets are three weeks old they will require feeding from a trough. It is impossible to give them food with their mothers and small troughs should be used. A little warmed milk should have a small quantity of barlow real stirred into it and the quantity of barley meal stirred into it, and the quantity of meal should be increased steadily from time to time. One important matter is to put into the troughs very little food at a time, and to thor oughly clean the trough after each feeding. After a time a small quantity of dry corn may occasion gradually become independent of their mothers, and will suffer very little when at the age of from six to eight weeks, according to the breeder's fancy, they are weaned.



WANTED.

HUSBAND AND WIFE require board and accommodation on Farm from June, 1904, with every facility to enable them to acquire practical knowledge in farming. Location desired near some State Experiment Station. Address with full particulars. ANGLO-INDIAN.

Care P. O. Box 1985, Boston, Mana

This Morris Chair Will be sent Fig. 18 of the control of the contro Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

GERMAN KALI WORKS, 93 Nassau Street, New York.

MIDDLESEX, 88.

PROBATE COURT. o all persons interested in the estate of JAMES GALLETLY, late of Somerville, in where the will of said deceased, has presented for allowance, the first account of his trust under the will.

for allowance, the first account of his trust under said will:

You are hereby cited to appear at a Probate Court, to be held at Cambridge, in said County, on the first day of March, A. D. 1904, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the same should not be allowed.

And said trustee is ordered to serve this citation by delivering a copy thereof to all persons interested in the estate fourteen days, at least, before said Court, or by publishing the same once in each week, for three successive weeks, in the MASSACHUSENTTS PLOUGHMAN, a newspaper published in Boston, the last publication to be one day, at least, before said Court, and by mailing, postpaid, a copy of this citation to all known persons interested in the estate seven days, at least, before said Court.

Witness, CHARLES J. MCINTIRE, Zsquire, First Judge of said Court, this eighth day of February, in the year one thousand nine hundred and four.

W. E. ROGERS, Asst. Register.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts. MIDDLESEX, 88.

PROBATE COURT.

in the MASSACHUSETES FIGURARAN, a newspaper published in Boston, the last publication to be one day, at least, before said Court. Witness, CHARLES J. MCINTIER, Esquire, First Judge of said Court, this fourth day of February, in the year one-thousand nine hundred and four. W. E. ROGERS, Asst. Register.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

PROBATE COURT. To all persons interested in the estate of JOHN P. HANDRAHAN, late of Tignish, in the County of Prince eand Province of Prince Edward Island, deceased, or in the personal property hereinafter described, and to the Treasurer and Receiver-General of said Commonwealth.

wealth. Receiver-teneral of said Common-wealth. WHEREAS, Mary Handrahan, appointed ad-ministratrix of the estate of said deceased, by the Surrogate Court for the County of Prince in the Province of Prince Edward Island, has presented to said Court her petition representing that as such administratrix she is entitled to cer-tain personal property situated in said Common-wealth, to wit: A deposit in the Cambridgeport Sayings Bank

wealth, to wit:

A deposit in the Cambridgeport Savings Bank
of \$200. Book No. 47811, and praying that he
may be licensed to receive or to sell by public or
private sale on such terms and to such person
or persons as she shall think fit—or otherwise to
dispose of, and to transfer and convey such es-

dispose of, and to translate tate.

You are hereby cited to appear at a Probate Court to be held at Cambridge, in said County of Middlesex, on the first day of March, A. D. 1904, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the same should not be translated. if any you have, why the same should hold granted.

And said petitioner is ordered to serve this citation by publishing the same once in each week, for three successive weeks, in the Massachusetts Ploughman, a newspaper published in Boston, the last publication to be one day, at least, before said Court, and by serving a copy of said citation on the Treasurer and Receiver-General of said Commonwealth fourteen days, at least, before said Court.

Witness, Chables J. McIntibe, Esquire, First Judge of said Court, this fifth day of February, in the year one thousand nine hundred and four.

W. E. ROGERS, Asst. Register.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

PROBATE COURT.

PROBATE COURT.

To the heirs-at-law, next of kin, and all other persons interested in the estate of JOHN F. JUHNSON, late of Biddeford, in the County of York and State of Maine, deceased.

WHEREAS, a petition has been presented to said Court, by Frances A. Johnson, with certain papers purporting to be copies of the last will and testament of said deceased, and of the probate thereof in said State of Maine duly authenticated, representing that at the time of his death, said deceased had estate in said County of Middlesex, on which said will may be filed and recorded in the Registry of Probate of said County of Middlesex, and letters testamentary thereon granted to her without requiring sureties on her bond.

You are hereby cited to appear at a Probate Court, to be held at Cambridge, in said County of Middlesex, on the eighth day of March, A. D. 1904, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the same should not be granted.

And said petitioner is hereby directed to give public notice thereof, by publishing this citation once in each week, for three successive weeks, in the Massachusetts Ploughting this citation to be thirty days, at least, before asid Court.

Witness, CRAELES J. MCLYTIER Exquire, First Judge of said Court, this twentieth day of January, in the year one thousand nine hundred and four.

W. E. RUGERS, Asst. Register.

GOOD man wanted on farm. BOX 65, West Willing

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

PROBATE COURT.

PROBATE COURT.

To the heirs-at-law, next of kin, creditors, and all other persons interested in the estate of M. AGNES HUNT. late of Somerville, in said County, deceased, intestate.

WHEREAS, a petition has been presented to said Court to grant a letter of administration on the estate of said deceased to Abby C. Hunt of Bomerville, in the County of Middlesex, without giving a surety on her bond.

You are hereby cited to appear at a Probate Court, to be held at Cambridge, in said County of Middlesex, on the twenty-third day of February, A. D. 1904, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the same should not be granted.

And the petitioner is hereby directed to give public notice thereof, by publishing this citation once in each week, for three successive weeks, in the MASSACHUSETTS PLOUGHMAN, a newspaper published in Boston, the last publication to be one day, at least, before said Court.

Witness. CHARLES J. McIntire, Esquire, First Judge of said Court, this twenty-eighth day of January, in the year one thousand nine hundred and four.

W. E. ROGERS, Asst. Register.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

MIDDLESEX, 88.

PROBATE COURT.

PROBATE COURT.

To the heirs at law, next of kin, creditors, and all other persons interested in the estate of MARY B. RUSSELL, late of Somerville, in said County, decrased, intestate.

WHEREAS, a petition has been presented to said Court to grant a letter of administration on the estate of said deceased to Edward B. Russell of Somerville, in said County, or to some other suitable person.

You are hereby cited to appear at a Probata Court, to be held at Cambridge, in said County of Middlesex, on the twen y-third day of February, A. D. 1904, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the same should not be granted.

And said petitioner is hereby directed to give public notice thereof, by publishing this citation once in each week, for three successive weeks, in the MASSACHUBETTS PLOUGHMAN, a newspaper published in Boston, the last publication to be one day, at least, before said Court.

Witness, CHABLES J. McINTIRE, Esquire, First Judge of said Court, this twenty-seventh day of January, in the year one thousand nine hundred and four.

S. H. FOLSOM, Register.

S. H. FOLSOM, Register.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

PROBATE COURT.

To all persons interested in the estate of TIMOTHY E. STUART, late of Newton, in TIMOTHY E. STUART, late of Newton, in said County, deceased.

WHEREAS, John A. Emery, surviving trustee under the will of said deceased, has presented for allowance, the second account of his and Ronald A. Stuart's trust under said will:

You are hereby cited to appear at a Probate Court, to be held at Cambridge, in said County, on the eighth day of March, A. D. 1904, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the asme should not be allowed.

And said trustees are ordered to serve this citation by delivering a copy thereof to all persons interested in the estate fourteen days, at least, before said Court, or by publishing the same once in each week, for three successive weeks, in the Massachus Estra Piloughman, a newspaper published in Boston, the last publication to be one day. At least, before said Court, and by mailpublished in Boston, the last publication to be one day, at least, before said Court, and by mailing, post-paid, a copy of this citation to all known persons interested in the estate seven days, at least, before said Court.

Witness, CHARLES J. MCINTIER, Esquire. First Judge of said Court, this sevent-enth day of February, in the year one thousand nine hundred and jour.

FARMERS' WANTS ONE CENT A WORD

W. E. ROGERS, Asst. Register.

Farmers' Want Department is established to allow the sale and exhange of Stock, Seeds, Fruits, etc., also Help or Situation Wanted. There is a charge of one cent per word only, including name, address or initials. No Display. Cach to accompany the order.

STAMPS 100 all different foreign, 10 cents: 50 all different United States, 10 cents. RAYEN STAMP CO., Box 201, Niles, O.

REES—\$1 worth up at wholesale prices. Send to G. C. STONE'S, Wholesale Nurseries, Dansville, N. Y., for \$8-page car alog. Established 37 years. Secure varieties now, pay in spring.

DOSITION wanted on a Poultry Farm by single man, willing to do anything that is in the business. Has made a study of poultry for past seven years. Address, C. W. HOWE, 33 Hopkins St., New Dor-chester, Mass.

ANTED—Old-fashioned glass bottles and flasks. C. M. HARRISON, Drawer 85, New Haven, Conn. WANTED—A working farmer, married, no children, preferred: 45 acres, near Warren, R. I. Must understand care of fowls, horses, cows, etc. Wages 46 dollars per month, cottage and vegetables free. Address in handwriting of applicant, P. O. BOX 1888, Boston, Mass., stating age, nationality and reference

WE furnish good situations in Christian families at good wages at all kinds of housework. Write to SALVATION ARMY EMPLOYMENT DEPART-MENT, 128 W. 14th street, New York City.

HITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS for sale. G. C. FORRISTER, Framingham, Mass

ARGE ENGLISH BERKSHIRES—Spring and fall pigs from carefully selected herd of imported and American stock of highest quality. B. G. BENNETT, Rochester, N. Y. WANTED—Farmer with small family, capable of taking charge of farm with small dairy, and whose wife can do plain cooking for club members when required, and who is neat and tidy. Must be strictly temperate and reliable and with good references. Address, P. O. BOX 524, Winsted, Ct., Station 14.

WANTED—Housekeeper, American, from 20 to 48; reference required (preference one who plays pluno some, for company.) House with modern in provements in city, two in family. Can attend church No big Sunday dinners, good home, good pay. Address C. A. HESELTINE, Agt. B. & M., Personal Lawrence, Mass.

WANTED—Good farmer in institution for boys Positively no liquor or tobacco. Wages \$30 per month. For particulars address BOX 165 Walpole

WANTED—Young married man, good milker, team ster, no liquor or tobacco, tenement, barn, gar den, fruit, permanent piace good wages. A. N STOWE, Hudson, Mass.

MANTED—At once, single man, or boy over 17, on farm; good home with family, permanent posi-tion to right parties. P. O. BOX 56, Blackinton, Mass WANTED—Single man on dairy farm, good milker steady job to good man. FRANK D. MERRELL West Har ford, Ct.

AN able-bodied girl for general housework, St. Give references. PROSPECT FARM, South Framing Lam, Mass, 112

Our Domes.

The Workbox.

CROSS-STITCH. The popularity of scrim collars and cuffs decorated with cross-stitch embroidery is accounted for by their dainty beauty, their inexpensiveness and the simplicity of their manufacture. The materials used are serim canvas, worked with mercerized cotton.

flosette, silkette, tambour cotton, etc. A simple hem may be used for a finish or it may be hemstitched. Blue and red, or blue, red and green, or red and green are pretty combinations of color. The set consists of collar and cuffs. At the store where fancy-work materials are sold little books with easy and pretty patterns may be bought for ten cents.

Cross-stitch originated in Russia and Germany, where it is much employed for all household linen, as it washes and wears so well. Cross-stitch is so extremely simple of execution that little instruction or practice is needed to do this work, the great thing being to cross all stitches one way and evenly.

For the collars and cuffs, in working patterns where separate figures are used in side, a border case must be used in spacorder that the end figures may be equally distant from the border on both

In making borders involving a more or less elaborate design, it is well to begin the work at one end of the collar and work nearly to the middle; then begin at the other end and work the same distance as before, and join the two portions with the requisite number of stitches in a way that will render any necessary break in the de sign as inconspicuous as possible.

In laundering these pretty affairs, it will be well to set the colors with salt and water, to prevent fading. Collars and cuffs ready begun for working are sold at the fancywork stores, and the idea is very useful to novices. Scrim or canvas basted on silk, satin or velvet may be worked in cross stitch, and when finished draw the threads of canvas out, leaving the design on the EVA M. NILES.

Harmony of Mind and Body.

Dr. W. G. Anderson declares: "A one sided education is not perfect, and that scheme for 'unfolding a human being' that leaves out the physical is one-sided. Instead of strengthening the foundation of education, or developing the material upon which we are to build, we vary, modify, change and elaborate the superstructure, and then wonder why we make so little progress. I do not hesitate to place myself on record as prophecying that the living of the completest life that it is possible to live but I did not know it, and 1 took a great will be realized when the foundation of education is strengthened; when the belief prevails that the groundwork is just as important, though neither so beautiful nor impressive, as the building itself.

Select food rich in material to build up the body you live in. Brain, bone and muscle are not made out of layer cake and floating island.

Dress in warm, light clothing, so that the circulation may be even over the whole body. If you wish sound lungs, dress so that you can breathe deeply, and if you wish a clear head, keep your feet warm and

Eat moderately, sleep moderately, and hurry up moderately. Be moderate in

Don't fret and worry about your own affairs or your neighbors'. A fretful, irritable temper can break down the constitution sooner than hard work.

Eat, sleep and rest at regular hours. The millions of brain cells and delicate nerves are adjusted to a certain rhythm which results in harmonious living and thinking. Destroy this rhythm by irregular hours and the whole nervous system is thrown into turn to your good wife or your housekeeper, a jangle, the brain confused, the digestion and ask whether she is careful to give you disturbed, and presently we hear of a break-

Every man who would be well, needs as may be.—American Garden. every day to take plenty of healthy exercise which will send the blood and nerve currents thrilling and tingling to the very tips of the toes and fingers, giving fresh life to the whole body.

Genial, unselfish cheerfulness, which

warms a man in his inmost life, helps him to be strong and well, not only in body, but

To bend the shoulders and hollow the chest when walking, not only injures the lungs, but gives one a look of weariness and depression. To bend forward, with the legs lagging behind, is not only an ungraceful, but a very tiresome way of walking, as all the strain comes on the back.

Hold the chest and head up with strength and courage, and the chin down with firmness; put the foot down lightly and evenly; bend the little spring in the instep which makes the step easy and flexible, and then walk from the hips, not from the knees. Walking is a delightful and fascinating exercise when practiced as an accomplish-

Remember the old saying: "A healthful soul in a healthful body." Preserve the harmony of mind and body.—Mechanic Art Magazine.

Liquid Sunshine.

There is something very attractive in the proposal of Dr. W. J. Morton to throw a flood of light upon the internal mechanism of mankind by filling the entire inside economy with " liquid sunshine." It is a move quite abreast with the times. It is in line with the current demand for publicity in all things. No more Star Chamber proc ings of the liver, if you please! We will stress under certain circumstances, such have inside light on all that refractory or- as post-convivial occasions, when the norgan's doings. And if that other often dys- mal tendency to rise of blood pressure in peptic and cantankerous business agent, the the peripheral circu ation is most marked,

stomach, orders a strike, involving, as it must, sympathetic strikes all through the inner organization, we will drag it into the clear light of day and find out what-there is to arbitrate. The term, too, "liquid sunshine," has a

distinct fascination of its own. It suggests a limpid, shimmering, opalescent fluidity, which makes one athirst at its very sound. To hear it mentioned or to see it in print is were color-blind. Fortunately the men to long to quaff a rainbow tinted beaker of it on the spot. It is something quite new. too, in the pharmacopædia. Of liquid conshine we have long known. Indeed, in at least two States of the Union, Tennessee and Kentucky, liquid moonshine has been the wine of the country for time and red, the safety of hundreds or even of whereof the memory of man runneth not to thousands of persons often depends. the contrary. They make cocktails of it. But a liquid sunshine cocktail! That, indeed, is a dream worthy to stir the creative perfect as to appreciate every shade of genius of that gifted one the Only William himself to even higher flights of irrigating

Dr. Morton says that he did not invent the term "liquid sunshine." He merely produced the article. A poet acquaintance lins works, and the chromatic duliness of ansolution of quinine sulphate, for instance— describe accurately this defect, from into large circles. On each piece lay a little become fluorescent when they are exposed which he himself suffered, the gradations minced veal or lamb and turn ever the other

to the faction of radium or the X-rays. When they fluoresce they emit the violet and ultra-violet rays of the solar spectrum. They emit condensed sunshine, in other words. Dr. Morton's friend, the poet, as on as he heard this, at once said "liquid nehine," and there you are.

It is in no spirit of mere flippancy con oerning the very interesting statements made by Dr. Morton in his Technology Club address that we speak. His striking theory as to the curative possibilities that may be released from solutions taken internally and subjected to radio-activity has at tracted the respectful attention of medical nen generally, as indeed was inevitable, coming from so conservative and high an

But the name of the thing is so dazzling that it tends in a way to obscure the poten-tial importance of the fact itself. On the whole, it seems rather a pity that the poet got in his work on that name. Its very beauty is a source of danger. There are such inconsiderate rakes in the field of patent-medicine endeavor. It will be a marvel indeed if streaks of "liquid sun-shine" do not illumine all the billboard lanes through which the Jersey railroads pass. One cannot shake off the dread lest it be only a matter of time when "liquid sunshine" will be "sold by all druggists." Such a bewitchingly beautiful name as that never should be turned loose on the world without a copyright to chaperon it. It isn't proper.—N. Y. Sun.

Baked Apples for Breakfast.

The true, not the new, should be the otto of those who write or speak about the apple - the fruit longest in use by our branch of the human race. There are certain simple principles that must be given, line upon line, precept upon precept, t every fresh generation of men, or rather should be given just about that time that the generation is beginning to lose its freshness and to call on the doctor for remedies. Every well-to-do man of good digestion and appetite tends to eat too much meat every day after his twenty-fifth birthday, and one of the values of fruit, the apple above others, is the ease with which it may be made an for-breakfast" article. With baked apples and cream and good roast potatoes on the breakfast table, the dish of cold or hot meat becomes subordinate, even if it is not entirely abolished. Men of forty, the age when every man not a fool is posed to have acquired the right to give medical advice, at least to himself, will relate their various wonderful discoveries and remarkable self-cures just as they had given up all hope; and in general these re-duce themselves to this: "I ate less meat, duce themselves to this: deal more fruit, especially apples. Baked apples for breakfast tend to reduce

the amount of meat eaten, if we are inclined to eat too much, and to supply the system with mineral foods and the digestive tract with acids. People who eat too nuch food are not to be advised to eat baked apples, as a mere addition to the breakfast, and those who need a substantial meal must not let the baked apple interfere with the taking of solid food. As a rule, those who eat three meals per diem will wisely have the nicest dish of baked apples obtainable for breakfast. It is a piece of simple wis lom worth pages of ordinary medical literature. The digestion of milk is somewhat delayed by sonr fruits, but pure rich cream is not milk, and taken with a juicy baked apple, what dish can be more tempting and whole

If you are twenty-eight or thirty-five, inwith your druggist, try this prescription. You may put sugar on the apples, but we your life.-London Answers. shall not sugar-coat the remedy with any mystery or any claim to novelty; we merely nice roast apples and cream, and to make

Work Just After Eating.

It has long been known that a man is not at his best for hard mental work directly after a hearty meal, but the real dangers of work under such conditions are perhaps hardly appreciated. The tension is increased not only in the arteries of the body, but also, in all probability, in those of the brain, and this makes it easy for a weakened point to give away.

We recently have had a striking instance of death from apoplexy occurring in a prominent physician while making an after-dinner speech, and the notable death of William Windom, a few years ago, under similar circumstances, will be remembered; and still other cases might be mentioned. The dangers from this cause have not been recognized, but when we remember that these public banquets involve a pretty hard ngestion of food and a consequent rise of blood presence, it need not be wondered at that sudden deaths from "apoplexy" during after-dinner speeches are often re-

Apoplexy is a well-known possibility of mental strain; the weak point may be unknown to the subject himself and not re vealed by any objective symptoms. The ndividual may have passed a life insurance examination successfully only a short time before, as is reported to have been the case with the physician referred to, but the special stress becomes too strong for some point of weakness, and the result is fatal. It is not work, whether mental or physical, that kills. Intellectual workers, as a rule are among the longer lived, but special may be disastrous.-Journal of the American Medical Association.

Color-Blindness.

Not long since the motormen on an ele vated railroad were on the verge of a strike. because the officers of the company insiste upon an examination of the men's eyes to determine whether or not any of the men were made to see the foolishness of their

position. They did not strike. The necessity of such examination is plain in the case of railroad men and sailors, upon whose ability to distinguish night signals, and especially to distinguish green

Every one is color-blind in a certain sense; that is to say, no human eye is so olor in the solar spectrum, every difference in the number of ethereal vibrations which constitute color impressions, and between the marvelous color discrimination of Chevreul, who was once the director at the Gobelins works, and the chromatic duliness of another chemist, Dalton, who was the first to describe accordant this defect from

of color-sense are infinite. An arbitrary line has therefore been established, sepa-rating those of so-called normal color-per-ception from the color-blind. This limit is

ception from the color-blind. This limit is the ability to distinguish the seven primary colors of the spectrum—violet, indigo, blue, green, yellow, orange and red. The degree of color-sense is doubtless based primarily ion the physical condition of the eye, but it is modified greatly by edu-cation. Just as a person with perfect eyes may not be able to read because of never having been taught, so, in a lesser degree, one with normal color-vision may lack the power of color-discrimination through want seducation. To this is to be attributed the striking difference between the sexes as rer-blindness. One out of every thirty men is more or less color-blind, out the proportion among women is said to be only one in a thousand.

Color-blindness may be acquired as a re sult of disease or injury, or from the abuse of alcohol or tobacco; hence the need for frequent re-examinations of the eyes of men whose color-sense is important, such as sailors, railway employees and motormen. wool, by naming the colors of pieces of bunting seen at a distance, and by interpreting antern signals made under conditions simi lar to those which surround a railway en gineer in his actual work .- Youth's Com-

To Put on a Glove.

There is a wrong way and a right way to put on gloves. To learn the right way watch an experienced saleswoman while she will first push the glove on the four fingers before putting on the thumb. She works slowly meanwhile, and not until the glove is fully fitted to the hand does she fasten it at the wrist, says the Gentle

When the glove is removed, the opera tion should begin at the wrist and the glove be carefully turned backward as far as the second joint of the fingers. It will then come off easily with a slight pull at the tipe of the fingers. If, however, it be pulled right from the hand by the tips of the fingers it will be stretched out of shape.

One glove should never be turned in to another, in the manner in which stockngs are usually done up. They should be laid out as flat as possible, with the thumb tolded inside the palm of the glove.

A long glove box is the best receptacl for gloves. Layers of white tissue pape should be placed between the folds of deli cate gloves. Persons of fastidious taste arrange their gloves between sachets per fumed with their favorite powder.

Right Way to Cough.

Few people know how to cough properly in fact, it never occurs to the ordinary in dividual that there are right and wrong ways of doing it; yet it is a matter of no mall importance. If every sigh means a drop of blood out of the heart, as people say, every cough means some greater or less proportion of time knocked off one's life. Most people cough as loudly and forcibly as they can. Some chronic coughers seen proud of the noise they make. But it is a ather costly noise, for the simple reason that it tears and inflames the lungs.

The lungs consist of an ordinarily delicate, sponge-like tissue, which sometimes inflamed and choked with phlegm. When we try to get rid of this substance we cough. But, obviously, if we remove i violently we must necessarily injure the delicate lung tissue. Therefore train yourself to cough as gently as possible. After little practice you will find it quite easy to clined to ring the doctor's bell and talk do so. In that way you will do a minimum of mischief to the lungs and add years to

Domestic Hints. POUTLI ARAISSE

Take about four pounds of different varieties of fish, including one live lobster. Clean, wash and the breakfast meat dishes as little tempting cut in square pieces. The lobster should be cut saucepan with a small bundle of parsley, three natoes, twelve cloves of garlic chopped fine, three bay leaves, six cloves, one teasp ful of saffron, salt, pepper, three onions cut in enough water to cover all. Set over a go and let cook for thirty minutes from the time it has begun to boil. Cut thin slices of toasted bread into a soup tureen, pour the contents o

Use one tablespoonful melted butter with or tablespoonful sugar, one egg, one cup cornmea ne-half cup flour and a pinch of salt. Moisten a pinch of saleratus, the size of a pea, with ho water and add to the mixture. Also add one cur ur milk, enough to make a batter, not too so Pour into the pan and bake in a hot oven about ANCHOVIES WITH OLIVES.

Thoroughly wash the anchovies, cut off th fillets, and chop very fine with a sprig of parsley and a few chives, or a slice or two of Bermuda onion; put the whole into a mortar and pound

ng, meanwhile, a little paprica. Cui e selected olives in halves, take out the some large sel stones and fill them with the anchovy mixture ameter and an inch in thickness; remove crumb, similar in shape to the olive, from the centre of each. Put a little butter into the blazer, and, when hot, saute the rounds of bread on bot sides; drain on soft paper; put an olive in the centre of each and a little mayonnaise over th whole. Five anchovies will suffice to stuff a ESCALLOPED CABBAGE.

Cook the cabbage the same as for creamed cab

bage, using a generous cupful of milk. Turn the cooked mixture into an escallop dish, and sprinkle over it a pint of grated breadcrumbs and one ablespoonful of grated Parmesan cheese. Bake for half an hour, and serve as soon as it comes

OATMEAL WAFERS.

Use 2½ cnps uncooked Quaker oats, two tea poonfuls baking-powder stirred in. Beat one spoonfuls baking-powder stirred in. Descriptions cant tablespoonful of butter with one cup sugar. Add two well-beaten eggs and two teaspoonfuls vanilla. Add the oatmeal and stir thoroughly. s apart and bake in a rather quick oven.

DELMONICO PUDDING. Put one quart of milk on in a double boiler When milk is scalding hot pour in four tablespo fuls of cornstarch which has been previous dissolved in cold milk. Stir well in and then add the yolks of three eggs which have been beaten up with haif a cup of granulated sugar. Whe oked pour in a baking dish and wh cold spread over the top a tumbler of jelly. Over this put the whites of the eggs which have been

Hints to Housekeepers.

Flowers that are faded through exposure in heated rooms may be freshened by clipping their stems. Keep them in very hot water until the water has become lukewarm, then set them in the leebox or some other cold spot. Flowers treated thus will often surprise one by the length

tered pan and bake brown. Serve with a brogravy or with a meat sauce made from other fragments of yesterday's roast veal or lamb. When removing paint stains with turpentine, if the paint siot is surrounded with cornstarch it will prevent the turpentine from spreading.

Will prevent the turpentine from spreading.

Here are some dainty sandwiches to serve with bouilion and salad at an informal supper: Cut lobster meat into dice, sprinkle with salt, pepper and a little tarragon vinegar. Mix with mayonalse and spread between alices of Boston brownbread. Serve on a lobster plate, to be found at almost any china shop, the searlet of the decoration covered with a drawn work dolley and garnish with lobster claws. Whole wheat or graham bread sandwiches are delicious, spread with cream cheese seasoned with salt, cayenne, celery ream choese seasoned with salt, cayenne, celery att, and mixed with chopped walnut meats. foisten with cream if too dry. This is simple but very good. Butter three slices of wh bread and two of Boston brownbread, or pli graham. Lay light and dark slices alternate press together, and cut in finger slices.

The use of mosquito netting over windows and doors, where the gauze wire cannot be had, and the use of canopies of mosquito netting for the bed, are really important disease-preventin measures in districts where mosquitoes flourish

To remove medicine stains from silver spoons rub the spoons with lemon julee and salt. A little salt rubbed wet on a spoon will remove egg stains. This should be done every time the spoons are used for this purpose, as the stains are much harder to remove if allowed to stand. Whiting mixed with ammonia and water makes a good cleaning preparation for silver. It can be applied in the wet method or the dry, the er being easier and cleaner. To clean silver ne wet method apply the whiting and let it dry. Then wash it off thoroughly in warm, soapy water, and polish with chamois skin. Or, instead ing off the paste, the latter may be wiped off with a dry, soft duster. A plate brush will be necessary to get the dried powder out of the crevices. This method makes a good deal of lust, and there is danger of scratching the sur

Baked bananas with pineapple sauce maker delicious dessert. Peel the bananas, put them on a shallow baking dish with a little water and bake them until they are translucent. Make a sauce of one-half cupful of pineapple juice, acid-ified with lemon juice, sweetened to taste and thickened slightly with cornstarch. Blend the cornstarch with an equal quantity of butter, cream in the sugar, stir into the hot fruit juice and cook until it is limpld. The usual proportions are one cuptul of fruit juice, the juice of one lemon, half a cupful of sugar, a level table-spoonful of cornstarch and a level tablespoonful

The best thing for stringing beads, gold or coral, as well as glass bead chains, is catgut. Next to that dental floss is to be preferred. ever use thread.

Try a sun bath for rheumatism. Try a wet towel to the back of the neck when sleepless. Try swallowing saliva when troubled with sour ch. Try buttermilk for removal of freck d-liver oil in tomato sauce, if you want to make it palatable. Try a hot fignnel over the seat of neuralgic pain, and renew it frequently. Try a cloth wrung out from cold water, put about the eck at night, for sore throat. Try walking with our hands behind you, if you find yourself be coming bent forward. Try planting sunflowers in your garden if compelled to live in a malaria

fashion Notes.

. There has been some attempt within the past two years to introduce the pineapple gauze of the Philippines, but somehow the fabric did not take. It is hard and wiry and the pieces first brought over were not particularly attractive in color. This year we are to see some really charming examples of island weaving. The gauze which is woven from fibres of the pineap plant, is undyed, and is striped with clear to of red, blue, mauve and vellow silk. Notwith but whether the colors are fast has not been demonstrated. Pineapple is not a very expensive material, dress pattern selling at the present time for \$10 and upwards. In the season they

. Something really new in wash waists is always hailed with acclamations, and it is hardly that anything more exquisite will t seen this year than some recent importation seen at a private view of beautifu things a day or two ago. Some of the waists and the materials from which they were evolved will be shown next week. Of the fabrics, two are mon enough to be popular. Chinese grass lines is a thin, sheer, irregularly woven linen, with a silky finish. It is manufactured in the Canto inen. Quantities of it have been sent to Japan lately, there to be drawnworked and embroidere n dress and waist patterns for the American and European market. Drawnwork is by no means a native art in Japan, but it has b lopted with that swiftness of assimilation that characterizes the Japanese. They give their the work is finished it is as Japanese as the bit

of embroidery they nearly always add. . The waists seen recently are very elabo ately embroidered in chrysanthemu m, Lawthorn and dragon designs. ast named is bizarre, but highly decorative, and will be popular. A typical waist has two short stole-like lines of drawnwork at the throat alternating with groups of three hemstitched tucks. Nearly the entire front of the waist is embroidered in cherry blossoms. The waist ms. The waist loses in the back and has lines of drawnwork of either side of the button flap. The sleeves have the drawnwork from shoulder to wristband, with grouns of hemstitched tucks as a border. Tucks very narrow drawnwork bands form the

. Kinu is the Japanese name for raw silk, bu e word is used specifically to describe a new wash silk. Pronounce it kinyu, with the accen on the first syllable, though, properly, the Jap-anese language has no accents. By the yard, kinu sells for one dollar, but very little of it is seen as yet, except in some charming waists in one importing house. There is nothing quite like it, some of the rougher pongees having something of the same irregular, hand-loom surface, with brownish threads showing through silk. The very old home-woven silk sheets our grandmothers stored away in lavendar were really about the same thing.

. Some of the waists are simple affairs with ch of heavy lace and a bit of pale blue or dull green embroidery for trimming, but others are handsome and ornate affairs. This column does ider the separate waist with a dark skirt good style, and only advises it for home and in put \$30 or \$40 into a waist when the same amoun of money, or a little more, would purchase an en-tire gown. Perhaps the fashion of wearing white cloth skirts and white waists will become ermanent. In that case it might pay to buy nu waist, combined with lace and strips of en proidery from a mandarin skirt. In one insta the strips were rich blue satin embroidered with hawthorn. In another the embroidery was Bulgarian, small squares of brilliant red and gold. •• The popularity of Valenciennes lace will be even greater this year than last. The real lace is not out of reach of modest purses, and is so far superior to the best imitatio tion. As real lace wears for years, and Valen ciennes is never very long out of fashion, one is not to be accused of extravagance if she wears a ingerie waist with a square yoke made of strip of real lace insertion, joined with fine seaming. The yoke is finished at the bottom with a strip of the lace and a slightly fulled ruffle of a matching edge, the seaming outlining the insertion on either side. The waist described is of white China silk, but India linen or mull would be equally good. The waist is joined to the lace yoke in groups of fine pin tucks for fullness. Short pointed strips of the insertion are inset at the belt, running upwards about six inches. Deep cuffs and a collar of bands of lace and seaming

finish the waist. oo India linen is to be revived for lingerie waists. Not the stiff nameook imitation called

so, A favorite trimming will be the open cut work, or old English embroidery, a showy but elegant form of needlework, popular in early Victorian days, before machine embroidery de-Victorian days, before machine embroidery de-stroyed the taste for simple things. Some very bandsome linen gowns and gown patterns in thina blue and old pink linen, bordered with this embroidery are seen. The designs are all very simple—a mere line of heavy white embroidery on the blue, with open-work spaces coming int the pattern at intervals. It is as effective as any thing that has been seen.

... A beautiful dinner or theatre gown in printed net was seen recently. The foundation was white taffeta, and the gown fabric white net with a vine-like design of black. The skirt had a hip yoke of small tucks, and the deep-tucked black lace. The flounce was trimmed with a teninch border of lace, the top of which was waved, and the points were outlined with a tiny ruching of black net. The high collar of the bodice was of white Irish lace, while the round yoke was of string of Valencians and the string of the bodice. strips of Valenciennes edging, each strip out-lined with a small fold of pale-blue chiffon velrather heavy corded lines, and served only to hold the deep corselet piece of lace which rose from the crush girdle of blue velvet. The waist followed the prevailing mode and repeated, or carried on the waist. Thus the tops of the sleeves were of the shirred net, and the lower part to the tops of the Valenciennes cuffs were of the black lace.

. Another pretty net gown was made for a young girl. It was white with pink blossoms, and was made over pale blue taffeta. The skirt was very simply made with five graduated tucks, each headed with a line of Venice lace banding. each headed with a line of Venice lace banding.
The bebe waist had a square yoke of tucket white silk muslin, the tucks running across in stead of up and down. The proper long-shoulde effect was given by continuing the transparent yoke over the arms several inches. A Venice lace banding outlined the bodice, crossed the sleeve where the tucked muslin ended and the sieeve where the tucked musiin ended and the full net sleeve began, and was carried over the shoulder in a strap. There was a sash of pale blue silk shadowed with a black pattern and bordered with blue chiffon velvet.

of These gowns of transparent net are being made up in numbers for the fortunate minority who spend part of the winter in Florida and the South. A mauve net made for a Florida resort had a long skirt with many graduated folds to simulate tucks, a band of mauve velvet ribbon dividing each. The bodice was charming, with a collar and pointed yoke piece of real Valen-ciennes lace, and a double surplice cape collar falling low over the shoulders and crossing in front. A flat collar of the velvet finished the surplice, and a high belt of velvet was fastened with a silver buckle set with rough amethysts. The sleeves had high cuffs of lace outlined with a fold of velvet.

•• Dotted nets are fashionable. A striking

evening gown for a matron has a black foundstion with wafer spots of red chenille. The underdress is white taffata, and there is the usual interlining of white chiffon. The top of the low bodice has a bertha-like decoration of black jet, and the top of the sleeve, which droops far down, leaving the shoulder bare, is also of the jet. The same trimming appears in a band around the hips, which does not, however, quite meet in the front. The skirt is in four deep, pointed ruffles, edged with ruchings of red and black tulle. The foot of the skirt is finished with several ruffles of black lace. High girdle of red velvet .- N. Y.

The World Beautiful. Lilian Whiting, in Boston Budget.

The spirit is not helpless or needful of mediate organs. It has plentiful powers and direct effects. I am explained without explaining, I am felt without acting, and where I am not. Therefore all just persons are satisfied with their own praise. They refuse to explain themselves, and are content that new actions should do them and are content that new actions should do them that office. They believe that we communicate without speech, and above speech, and that no right action of ours is quite unaffecting to our friends, at whatever distance; for the influence of action is not to be measured by miles. Why should I fret myself because a circumstance has occurred which hinders my presence where I was expected? If I am not at the meeting, my presence where I am should be as useful to the commonwealth of friendship and wisdom, as at least fifty five of these should co nown to fall into the rear. No man ever came to an experience which was satiating, but his od is tidings of a better. Onward and onward! in liberated moments, we know that a new picture of life and duty is already possible; the elements already exist in many minds around you, of a doctrine of life which shall transcend any written record we have. The new states will comprise the scepticisms, as well as the faiths of society, and out of unbeliefs a creed shall be formed."-Emerson

" Not to be ministered unto, but to minister. -St. Paul.

There is no higher working ideal of life than that affirmed in the words of St. Pani that he "came not to be ministered unto but to minister." The ministry of life is life itself: but it requires judgment as well as intuition: discrimination as well as willing ness to aid, in order to apportion it wisely The kaleidoscopic nature of life offers a perpetual education to the spirit. The more trying the circumstances, the more is one enabled to exercise his powers of patience, sweetness, serenity and self-control This part of life is evidently designed as the educative condition of the spirit and in this theory lies the only explanation of the mystery of life. These conditions comprise the inner and the outer influences,—the forces that act in the visible and in the invisible realms. "The sam s true of the great nameless nature power, which the intelligences of modern electricians are teaching us to control and make to do our bidding," says Archleacon Wilberforce; "it is invisible, unnamable, indefinable, except as we make the laws of its working, so far as we know them, its definition. If the reason has at all grasped what it is to exist in this universe of life in which God has placed us; if by the aid of microscope and telescope we have discovered how it consists of world within world, positively palpitating with unseen force; if we have discovered how that which looks like bare nountain to the untrained eye is to the naturalist, as it were, full of horses of fire and chariots of fire; if we acknowledge that

" Earth's crammed with heaven, And every common bush aftre with God." it will be no source of surprise or astonish ent to us that there should be all round us, mingling with our lives, sharing in our interests and trials, an invisible hierarchy of intelligent, influencial, ministering life, occupying some intermediate sphere beween the human and the Divine."

This "invisible hierarchy" is perpetually present. It is that "cloud of w which doth encompass us round about; i offers to us that infinite reservoir of sustaining energy on which each may draw to an unlimited degree. The practical power of this truth is only realized by actual trial. One may be suddenly brought into circum stances totally foreign to any previous experience of his life. He may suddenly be called upon to an order of ministry, to some form of aid or service for which nothing in his previous work has fitted him, and yet the "plentiful powers" and "direct effects"

India lines, which, of course, is all cotton, but the real lines weren and bleached in India. It is very fine and soft, and looks cooler than almost any other white goods. Some handsomely embroidered waist patterns are among recent imbroidered waist patterns are among recent imome plain. Then there come those "lib. erated moments" when the higher self lakes command; creates its conditions and controls the circumstances. To exert this irresistible quality of power one must enstantly renew the supply from the celestial spaces. He must draw from the divine energy. The law is always that the power is to him

"who power exerts." nd, as the poet truly adds :-

" Hast not thy share? On winged feet Lo! it rushes thee to meet, And all that nature made thy own, Hidden in earth, or pent in stone, Shall rive the bills and swim the sea And like thy shadow follow thee."

When Jesus said, "All power is given to me in Heaven and earth," he affirmed only what is true for every human being in so far as it is possible for one to ally h self with the infinite energy of the spiritual world. Scientific men have had a theory that there is, in the upper atmosphere, an infinite zone of electric energy surrounding the earth which, if tapped and conducted by means of miles of copper wire, would supply the entire world with unlimited power It has been rumored that there was an experimental idea of sending up into the air from the top of Pike's Peak "tap" this

a projectile which might electric belt, and, being held by the magnetic force would, by means of the miles of copper wire attached, conduct to the earth an infinite and unfailing supply of power. Whether this be true in the world of science, or not, it is typical of spiritual truth. The zone of spiritual energy is unlimited; the guidance and leading and wise direction constantly offered by the "invisible hierarchy" of helpers is unfailing, and he who fares forth with the truth that life is to be used,-not to be ministered unto, but to minister,-will find aid and guidance invincible and unfailing. It is the law of the prophets.

The Adams, Denver, Col.

Dovular Science.

-British farmers having suffered from excessive rainfall, Mr. J. H. Knight of Barfield, suggests a plan for changing the climate. He would have trees planted in all available spaces in the west and south of Ireland and in parts of Corn-wall, and he believes that in fifteen or twenty years these trees would draw much of the rain from the clouds coming from the Atlantic, caus-ing the interior of the country to become dier. The winter would perhaps become a little colder. The winter would perhaps become a little colder, though not with the present damp cold. A similar forest was planted 150 or two hundred years ago along the coast of France to stop the inroads of sand, and now serves as an effective barrier for more than one hundred miles.

-The heat lost by radiation from bare pipes containing steam at one hundred pounds pressure has been estimated by Prof. S. P. Thompson to be that of about two tons of coal a year for each ten square feet of pipe surface. Another experimenter has found that eighty-eight per cent. of the loss is prevented by the best mica covering, but that asbestos covering is much inferior to mica, and cements are less effective still.

—Carbon monoxide has been recently found to play a more important part in poisoning by tobacco smoke than nicotine. This poisonous gas forms a considerable part of the smoke, and, as much of the smoke from cigarettes is inhaled. it is thought to explain the harmfulness of this

-Thunder clouds sometimes reach a thickness of eight miles, with varying strata of damp mist and frozen snow and ice particles.

—Up to 1903 a total of 634 meteorites was

known, of which 182 irons and only seventy-four stones were from the Western Hemisphere and 299 stones and only seventy-nine irons were from the Eastern Hemisphere. The falls of only about 350 of these meteorites have been recorded, the records dating back to the fifteenth century. Despite this small number of known specimens, Professor Berwerth of Vienna has calculated that about nine hundred meteorites-not counting shooting stars that disappear in the atmosphere would be my presence in that place. I exert the servation. Professor Berwerth has noted some same quality of power in all places. Thus jour-interesting facts concerning the distribution of neys the mighty Ideal before us; it never was the known falls. He finds that meteorites have been chiefly recorded in civilized countries, but that they are sometimes more nu settled than in thickly populated areas, and that they seem to be specially attracted to m

-An investigation at Harvard College Observatory has shown that the Milky Way has about twice as many stars as any other equal area of the sky. This ratio does not increase for faint stars down to the twelfth magnitude, but the proportion of stars of any given magnitude is the same as in other regions. The Milky Way covers about one-third of the sky, contain ing about one-half of the stars. About ten thound stars are of magnitude 6.6 or brighter. one hundred thousand of magnitude 8.7, one mill ion of magnitude eleven and two million of magnitude 11.9, while it is thought—but not certainly known-that about eighteen million stars are visible in a telescope of that is, down to about the fifteenth magnitude There is no evidence of any limit to the faintness of the stars, although the proportionate increase becomes less for each successive magnitude.

--- Westrumite, the inventi Westrum, is a mixture of oil, which may be diluted as desired, and sprinkled over a road with an ordinary watering cart. The water evaporates, leaving the westrumite as a moist film, which absolutely prevents the rising of dust. Tested in London on a dry roadway where every vehicle raised clouds of dust, the material so affected the surface that several automobiles at highest speed raised no dust whatever.

TIRWWALAT AWFISIAWAIN WCCALTITION WOOWOO AREATT OF MITTWANSON TO

--- A new system of wireless telegraphy is based on a detector of electric waves described by W. Schloemilch, a German. The detector de nds on the property that when electric waves fall on a polarized electrolytic cell placed cuit with a source of current of slightly higher electromotive force, the cur ncreased from some cause.

-While rays emitted by muscles appear to be the N-rays of Blondlot, A. Charpentier that those from nerves differ in being arrested by aluminum.

—The camera records of human emotion

tained at Geneva by Dr. E. Magnin Edward Flegenheimer, are of remarkable and scientific value. The experiment been made upon a very susceptible hypno ect, who has been influenced by both and oral suggestion, and the entire ra human passions-joy, anger, fear, sadness tony, greed, etc.,-have been recorded in five hundred photographs of the woman the various forms of suggestion. The int expressions is said to have been rarely equaled by the great artists.

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ON THE PRESERVATION OF THE OLD WAR FRIGATE, "THE CONSTITUTION."

No longer in oblivion Let waste despoil her form,— The quaint old ship whose fame was won amid the battle's storm.

Stop,-stop the loss-Time's ceaseless growth Her ancient strength restore;
And then with masts, salls, rigging, clothe Old Ironsides" once more. Give her the likeness, through and through.

She wore in days when she Was stanch, indeed, and fair, and knew Lo! only victory! Give her her guns of thundering voice. And certainty!—Give her Her flag, too, that she may rejoice,

And feel the old heart-stir, As when she rode the dashing wave, And England's pride laid low, And saved her country,—in the brave, Young years of long ago.

Then anchor her safe by the town
That lives through her today,
And let her glorious deeds go down

A heritage for aye! GEORGE NEWELL LOVEJOY.

A SONG OF WINTER.

When the fire of life burns low, And the darkness gathers round, When without is falling snow, For the winter wild is found,— Bring the wood to feed the fire, Let your hope as logs be cast, Quicken up the neart's desire, Love the future as the past!

Time will perish with its flowers, Fruit will fall from off the tree; Dark and dreary seem the hours— As departs the olden glee; But the days march on and on To renewal of the spring; When you, think of what is gone, Think what future days will bring! WILLIAM BRUNTON.

SUNDAY AT THE FARM.

On Sunday mornings years ago, when but a little I used to come to salt the sheep in this same field The little clouds that floated round I thought

were bits of wool; The sky was blue as't is today and calm and

Now dad is gone, and mother, too; they lie up on Just by that clump of popple trees beyond the For Time has kept a-creepin' on, and you and I are men, And little Robbie thinks the thoughts that I was

There's a brown thrasher in the tree that stands Just hear the little tyke a-spillin' his immortal

Our preacher says that man alone has got a soul, What pretty critters God has made, and loves em. too, I'll bet!

I know the city pretty well; I lived there once a But I was the homesickest boy you'd meet in The very horses on the street looked sad, it seemed to me. There wa'nt no colts a-friskin' round nor lambs

so when in June the breezes blew across the

I packed my grip and told 'em I had got enough,
I guessed! Of course, there's city folks who keep their faith Though if they stay there all the while I don't

see how they can! We've had our troubles, wife and I, we buried Upon that slope we made her grave—a green and

And Death will never more to me seem terrible Since I have seen my little girl a-smilin' up at

And often now I come out here and set me down

a spell, Where rustlin' leaves and wavin' grain seen whisn'rin' " All is well." I wish that all who'd like to feel their dead are safe from harm ne out here and spend with me a Sun

eav at the farm.

—F. L. Rose, in Chicago Herald.

THE COUNTRY SCHOOLHOUSE. The little country schoolhouse-you Remember it: of course you do!

Within the angle snugly set, Where two long yellow highways met, And saplings planted here and there About the yard, and boxed with care As if to typify, in turn, The youngsters caught and caged, to learn. Around the rolling pastures spread,

With woodland patches garlanded, From which the breezes gladly bore Sly invitations to the door. Across the sills the bees' soft hum Was mingled with the muttered sum. And from their covert in the vale In plaintive pleading piped the quail.

With basket and with pail equipped, Clear-eyed, tan cheeked and berry lipped, They trudged to learning's poor abode; The pink sunbonnet, broad-brimmed straw: The bare brown feet that knew no law Of fashion's last; the bundled forms That laughed sloud at cold and storms.

What tales the scarred desks might relate Of triumphs gained with book and slate! What lore the clapboards loose possess Of feats at noontime and recess! And do med how oft the panes to see, Back up the road, and o'er the lea, te boy and girl, new worlds to find. The little school

Oh, little country school! In vain May critics hold you in disdain. The greatest lessons that you taught Were not by chalk and pencil wrought.
As oped your door on fields and sky, So, likewise just as wide and high, You opened to the eyes of youth The principles of love and truth.

-Youth's Companion.

BLESSING FOR THE WEARY. But I think the King of that country comes out from among His tireless host,

And walks in this world of the weary, as if He For here in the dusty confusion, with eyes that are heavy and di

He meets again the laboring men who are looking and longing for Him. He cancels the curse of Eden, and brings them a

blessing instead: Blessed are they that labor, for Jesus partakes

He puts His hand to their burdens, He enters heir homes at night; Who does his best shall have as guest the Master of life and light.

This is the gospel of labor—ring it, ye bells of the

The Lord of love came down from above, to live Jane to con with the contragonable with the men who work. This is the rose that He planted herein the thorp-Heaven is blest with perfect rest, but the bless-

-Henry van Dyke.

ing of earth is toil.

Miscellaneous.

The Weakness of Henry.

The Weskness of Henry.

Henry Biddock lived with his sister Jane in the little cottage that had been their home always. While he would hardly be considered as a rich man, Henry was undoubtedly well to do, and his wealth was all the greater since, agreeably with the ancient maxim, his wants were so few. Beginning life in a small way, with a general dealer's store, retailing everything, from Sunday clothes to ginger beer, Henry had saved money and bought land and houses, till the extent of his possessions made him quite a considerable person in the village. He owned the half dozen workmen's cottages facing the green, and the farm at the bottom of the road was his as well. Still, the regular habits of his life never varied. His tastes were as simple as ever, and his industry. His tastes were as simple as ever, and his in-dustry quite as sustained as diligent.

bister Jane was a year or so older than Henry. She was a plain, honest creature, quite above the ordinary feminine weakness of disguising her age. If in the course of conversation the ques-tion of age arose, Jane would volunteer quite frankly—almost, indeed, exultingly—the fact that she was forty-seven years and five months old, or whatever the figure might be at the moment, the fractional portion of the year being invari-ably added with the most conscientious exact-ness. Jane's age was her one source of pride. As a girl, she had been taught by her parents that the deference of her brother was due to her on account of her seniority, and, though Henry might ultimately attain to the wealth of a Cresus or the power of a Cresar, she was convinced that by the law of nature than the support of the she was convinced that by the law of nature she must always be as emphatically his superior as forty-seven is to forty-four. When their parents had died, Jane had taken charge of the home as a matter of course, and if Henry sat with his feet on the polished fender, or strayed so far from the path of rectitude as to smoke in the drawing room he was a way to be a second to the course. far from the path of rectitude as to smoke in the drawing-room, he was usually reminded of his offence with a fitting emphasis. In spite of her undeniable conversational ability, however, Jane had always been a careful and competent house-keeper, and, whether Henry was disposed to admit it or not, much of his prosperity was due to the sterling character of his watchful sister. At forty-seven (and five months) Jane was

neither young nor beautiful. She wore spec-tacles, her hair was wispy and thin, and there was a flush upon her face which she herself at tributed to chronic indigestion, and which was put down by the uncharitable to bottled ale. And yet her life had not been entirely free from romance. Once, indeed, she had been engaged to be married; but the blissful experience, after to be married; but the blissful experience, after joiting for the best part of a month along the course of true love, terminated abruptly and without appeal on a fine semmer's evening. Jane's strong point was her extremely orthodox piety, and on that fatal evening she had been shocked to hear from her lover's lips the confession that on the previous day he had regarded the weather as too fine for church, and had gone fishing instead. Jane almost gasped for very breath as this fearful blow came upon her. She talked to the young man as he sat her. She talked to the young man as he sat penitently in the drawing-room—talked to him till he could feel his ears singing and his brain reeling, and confidently predicted for him unhappiness and failure in this world and acute discomfort in the next. When, in sheer desperation, the varyer was the start of the star tion, the young man made a blind dash for the door, Jane followed up her advantage remorselessly. She talked him across the hall, up the front garden, and as far down the road as she could reasonably expect her voice to be audible to the sinner in his flight. And with that moment

Jane's romance ended. Henry had come to the age of forty-tour with-out romance of any kind. The trouble that is a long time coming, however, is generally severe when it is finally at hand. The new tenants who had just taken his farm at the bottom of the had just taken his farm at the bottom of the road, Mr. and Mrs. Bates and family, were really very superior people, and Miss Florrie Bates was a really charming girl. Henry had noticed it on their arrival, and he had noticed the partic-ulars with regard to Florrie especially on several occasions since. At forty-four he found himself contemplating a new horizon. True, people would say there was some disparity in their ages: for Florrie was but twenty-one. But people must mind their own business. Henry was the sole and responsible judge of his own actions—and he was in love. would say there was some disparity in their ages

Indeed, the only other consideration that Indeed, the only other consideration that weighed with Henry at all was—Jane. Jane was, to all intents and purposes, the fly in the ointment. Florrie could not suppress the joyful tidings that she was going to be married to the rich Mr. Biddock. And she would write so many letters to him, and the letters were on such pink paper, with such a robust perfume, that if Jane did not see them as she entered the room, they betrayed themselves to her the first time she was betraved themselves to her the first time she was surprised into a questioning snift. It soon became clear to Henry that concealment was no longer possible, and that the dreadful ordeal of an explanation with Jane must be faced as boldly as possible. One morning, therefore, he paused in the middle of breakfast, and, looking

cross the table, stammered out:
"Jane. I've bin thinkin's lot about it, and I'm Jane's knife and fork dropped from her hands into her plate with a clatter. "Good 'eavens, 'Enry!" she gasped "What nonsense you're Enry!"

"Nonsense or no nonsense," said Henry, a little irritated by the cold, not to say derisive, reception of his announcement, "that's 'ow it is. I'm goin' to bring the young lady 'ome this afterneen and interduce young."

oon, and interdooce you Jane seemed quite dazed at the prospect. She sat bolt upright in her chair, looking straight be-fore her, with a couple of her fingers pressed tightly to her lips as though for fear they should open of their own accord and say something to be afterward regretted. After a moment or two she seemed to have found what she considered an appropriate comment. "It ses in the Scrip-

her," she began—
"It ses in the Scripcher," interrupted Henry that it ain't good for a man to be alone. "You—you ain't alone," faltered Jane. "I'm 'ere, ain't I? There sin't a 'ome nowhere that's n looked after like this 'as. 'Tisn't as if you was a young man, 'Enry. You're forty-four an' eight months come the twenty-first, an' that ain't no time of life to change all your old ways an' go gettin' married. It ses in the Seripcher, 'Re-joice with the wife of thy youth,' which is as much as to say that if you don't get married when you're young, you'd better by 'alf keep single for the rest of your days. And it isn't as if you was going to marry a sober, middle-aged party, neither. O' I've 'eard all about your Florrie Bates. Been a talkin't about it all over

the village, so they 'ave, an' you old enough to be the gal's father. I can tell you straight out, Henry, who had been growing more and more finely, who had been growing more and more fidgety as the discourse proceeded, came to the boiling point at last. Springing to his feet and kicking his chair away, petulantly, he said:

"That's quite enough, Jane. I know what I'm about, an' I've got something better to do than about, an' I've got something better to do than sit 'ere an' be jawed at. I'm goin' down to the shop, an' at tea time I'm goin' to bring Florie down 'ere. You've got nothin' to worry about. You'll be looked after all right."

"Looked after?" echoed Jane. "What d'ye

"'Ang it all!" said Henry, " you can't expec to stay an' keep 'ouse for me when I'm ma to stay an' keep 'ouse for me when 1'm married.
It ain't likely Mrs. B. would put up with that.
But don't you worry about it. You'll be looked after all right." And then Henry, apprehensive of a stormy turn in the conversation that he lacked the courage to face, snatched up his hat

lacked the courage to face, snatched up his hat and went out.

At four o'clock Henry, with Miss Bates on his arm, came proudly down the road. After the little breeze of the morning, Henry was rather glad to think that he would not have to face Jane's wrath alone. For himself, he could see home with them, but Miss Bates scouted the motion. "It was not," she said with superb hauteur, "her idea of being mistress in her own house." And Henry, carried away by his infatuation, argued that Miss Bates must be right, and any reluctance on the part of Jane to concur in the arrangement would be unreasonable and unseemly. Miss Bates had cheerfully volunteered to relieve Henry of the painful duty of making Jane's position clear to her, and there was every promise that the clearness would not be under-accentuated. It was agreed

between herself and iHenry, however, that he should throw in a remark from time to time in order to make the statement of the case more convincing and more completely authoritative. Henry rang the bell, and Jane opened the street door. As an actual matter of fact Jane had anxiously watched the approach of the couple from her position behind the window curtain in the drawing-room; but her dignity demanded that she should wait for the bell to ring. Henry was all amiles. Miss Bates, a pretty girl with sparkling eyes and dimpled cheeks, was frigidity itself. Jane noticed that she had kid gloves on. Four buttons, too. Jane had always regarded cotton gloves as the correct wear for sober-minded and God-fearing young women. There was also a dainty rustle about Miss Bates as the walked into the drawing-room. This, of course, cannot be explained except by the remark that Jane made to herself as she heard the rustling. "Silk, I'll be bound;" she said. At the tea table there was an awkward silence for some time, broken only by Miss Bates as he walked into his saucer, as it wasn't manners, and her explanation to Jane that she would eat her out into his saucer, as it wasn't manners, and her explanation to Jane that she would eat her approach. In his mind's eye he could see himself already mixing with the peerage on terms of pleasing equality. For the greater part of the time, Miss Bates looked searchingly round all outside criticism. Finally, Miss Bates spoke, and at her first words Jane sat back in her chair air prepared to defend the house from any and all outside criticism. Finally, Miss Bates spoke, and at her first words Jane sat back in her chair air prepared to defend the house from any and all outside criticism. Finally, Miss Bates spoke, and at her first words Jane sat back in her chair air prepared to defend the house from any and all outside criticism. Finally, Miss Bates spoke, and at her first words Jane sat back in her chair and pressed her two fingers on her lips as a measure of prudence.

"It is an intrument

and pressed her two fingers on ner lips as a measure of prudence.

"I don't think much of the way the furniture's arranged, Miss Biddock," she said, with a superior curl of the lip. "I should 'ave put those two vawses on the mantelshelf, and I wonder you don't tie a few bits of ribbon on the chairs to make 'em look stylish. It's quite the rage in society now. I shouldn't 'ave that gran'father's clock so close to the window; what do you think, 'Enry. dear?" Enry, dear?"

Henry, thus appealed to, said the clock should be moved to whatever part of the room Florrie might choose. Jane remained dumb. The things is she had to say were not to be readily rendered into polite English, and she kept her lips closed with her fingers, and looked at each piece of turniture steadily as its turn came for criticism. The grandfather's clock had always stood by the window because that was the place that Jane's mother had decided upon for it. Men do not think of these things; but to women, and especially to women who are alone, as Jane felt here if to be then, these little spots of mother's choosing are holy ground. All the things that Miss Bates decided to rearrange were standing where they had stood for forty years, and the where they had stood for forty years, and the bare suggestion to change their places now seemed like sacrilege.

Presently Miss Bates came to the object of her call. Looking at Jane with a patronizing smile,

"Well, what shall you do when we're married?

We shan't be able to 'ave you 'ere, you know, though, of course, 'Enry will make some sort of a provision for you."

"Quite so, quite so," acquiesced Henry, in accordance with the prearranged compact; and, as he spoke he kept his gaze on the ceiling for fear Jane should catch his eye, and address him personally and voluminated.

sonally and voluminously.
"I shall wait here until my brother turns me out," said Jane, in a tone that was a mixture of pathos and defiance. "It ses in the Scrip-

"Yes, we know all about that," interrupted Miss Bates. "But when I'm married I'm goin" to be missis in my own 'ouse. And there ain't room for the two of us."

"'Ardly," acquiesced Henry, as before.
"I was 'ere first," said Jane, doggedly.
"Why don't you be reasonable about it,
Jane?" began Henry. "You must ha' got sense

nough to see—"
"You leave 'er to me," interrupted Miss Bates

turning upon Henry with a rather unexpected sharpness. "I can fight my own battles."
A quiet smile flickered across Jane's lips. "I 'ope," she said, in her best and most conclusive style, "that my brother will never 'ave no cause to repent of 'is marriage."

"What d'you mean?" inquired Miss Bates, starting to her feet and turning crimson.
"It says in the Scripcher," said Jane, speaking firmly and deliberately," that it's better to live alone at the top of the 'ouse, than downstairs

with a brawlin' woman.' "Did you 'ear that, 'Enry?" gasped Miss

Bates, controlling herself with difficulty. "Are you goin' to stand by and see me spoke to like this? Don't stay there like a stuffed pig. What 'ave you got to say?" t it was clear that Henry had For the moment it was clear that Henry had nothing to say. He rubbed the side of his head and looked puzzled; and Jane, seeing a chance to the conversation improved upon it.

take up the conversation, improved upon it accordingly. "'Enry alu't used to bein' flew at, young

"Enry ain't used to bein' flew at, young woman," she said. "E's lived a quiet, peaceful life 'ere for over forty years, and 'e's new to your kind o' company. Likewise, when you're in the presence of people as was grown up before you was born, you should bear yourself accordin'. It says in the Scripcher that the younger should submit to the elder, and 'Enry's old enough to be your father, and you there talkin' to 'im as if he was your equal. 'Enry's my brother, an' e's worth fifty o' you, an' the sooner you find it out the better for both of you!"

Miss Bates, white with anger, stamped her foot. "Well?" she said, turning to Henry; and, as Henry still paused to find a suitable remark, she continued: "I'm not used to bein' talked to she continued: "I'm not used to bein taked to like this, so I tell you, straight. We can't go on without some understandin'. It's either your

ster or me. Which is it?" Henry heaved a deep sigh, and looked first at his sister and then at the fascinating Miss Bates. Then he walked across the room and for th irst time in twenty-five years he kissed Jane tly on the cheek

"I'm sorry this 'as 'appened, Jane," he said, quietly; "but it's all over now, and I'm glad." Miss Bates, tossing her head haughtly, in dulged in a hysterical laugh and stalked out of he house, carefully slamming the street door behind her with all the force she could muster.— Arnold Golsworthy, in Black and White.

Poutb's Department.

WINTER BIRDS.

I watch them from my window While winds so keenly blow How merrily they twitter And revel in the snow! In brown and ruffled feathers They dot the white around, And not one moping comrade Among the lot I've found.

"Cheep! Cheep!" their tiny voices Seem thankfully to say: A blessing to the Giver We sing upon our way. Though skies are dull and stormy, To sigh would never do; For He who sends the winter Will send the summer, too."

Ah! may I be as cheerful As yonder winter birds, Through ills and petty crosses, With no repining words! So, teaching me this lesson,

So, teaching me tank on Away, away they go,
And leave their tiny footprints
In stars upon the snow.
—Scholars' Magazine.

that you've not walked as much as a half-mile. You should not have spent so much time sitting dewn on the gun-carriage, sir. I've a mind to report you to the captain, sir, but I'il be lenient with you this time, sir,"

The next time the two officers were on watch together. Ammen gave Bigelow the pedometer for another test. But Bigelow was determined not to be fooled again, so he went forward, took a seat under the forecastle, and then, with the little telltale instrument in his hand, he waved it quickly back and forth after the motion of walking, but at a swifter page. At the end of four ing, but at a swifter pace. At the end of four hours he reported to Ammen, and as the latter took the pedometer in his hand and glanced at it

took the pedometer in his hand and gianced at it he said in a more serious tone:
"I see you are improving, you're improving sir; you've walked just twenty-four miles and afteen feet, a most remarkable distance in four hours on the deck of a ship with a turn at less than fifty feet each time."

Flowers of Prey.

Probably in some respects the most surprising result of late entemological exploration is the discovery of semblances of orchidaceous flowers endowed with animal life and voracious carniv-orous appetites, that seize and incontinently

devour insect vegetarians which, allured by their form and color, incautiously alight upon them. These flower insects belong to the curious fam-ily Mantides, of which we have a well-known member in our Southern States, Phasmomantis member in our Southern States, Phaemomantis carolina, commonly called "praying mantis," though if the first part of the name was spelled with an "e" instead of an "a," it would be far more appropriate, since no known insect is more bloodthirsty and destructive of smaller and weaker individuals belonging to its class. Its form is characteristic of its predatory habits. The mantis is really a four-legged insect, for the fore limbs are so modified that they cannot under any circumstances be used in walking and are no more properly termed legs than would be the arms of men or the wings of birds. They are, in fact, the natural weapons of the insect, and are in fact, the natural weapons of the insect, and are used for nothing else than fighting and for capturing prey.

An insect discovered by Wood Mason masquer-

ades sometimes as pink and at others as a white orchid. The whole flower insect is either con-spicuously white or of a respiencent pink color, and both in color and form perfectly imitates a flower. The lower or apparently anterior petal of an orchidaceous blossom, the labellum, often of a very curious shape, is represented by the abdomen of the insect, while the parts which might be taken regarding it as an insect, for its wings, are actually the femure of the two pairs of posterior limbs, so greatly expanded, flattened and shaped in such manner as to represent the remaining petals of the flower. As the mantis rests, head downward, amid the stems and leaves of a plant, the forelegs drawn in so that they can not be seen, the thighs of the two hind one radiating out on each side, and the thorax and the abdomen raised at right angles to each other, the insect might easily at first sight deceive more discriminating entomologists than the honey seekers that settle upon it.

seekers that settle upon it.

An allied species exactly resembling a pink orchid, is mentioned by Dr. Wallace, on the authority of Sir Charles Dilke, as inhabiting Java. Its specialty is alluring and capturing butterflies. The expected guest having arrived, the seeming feast spread out for his delectation arises and devours him.

Prof. S. Kurz, while at Pegu, in lower Burmah, As is common with the habit of its kind when alighting upon a plant, it hung head downward exposing the under surface to view, sometimes motionless, and sometimes swaying gently like a flower touched by gentle zephyrs. A bright, violet-blue dilaton of the thorax, in front of which its forelogs, banded violet and black, extended like petals, simulated the corolla of papilionaceous flower so perfectly as to deceive the eyes of a practiced botanist.

A whole tribe of spiders, members of the Thomisado family, living in flower cups, assume the colors and markings of the flowers in which

they lie in wait for victims.

Brazilian birds, fly-catchers, display a brill lantly colored crest easily mistaken for a flower cup. Insects, attracted by what appears to be a freshly opened blossom, furnish the birds with ood. An Asiatic lizard is entirely colored like the surface of the desert plains where it lives, except that at each angle of the mouth blooms a brilliant red folding of the flesh exactly resen bling a little flower that grows in the sand. In-sects lured by the seeming flower are inconti-nently distillusioned when they settle upon it.— Scientific American

Three in One.

A farmer living not far from Philadelphia sent A larmer living not far from Philadelphia sent to an employment agency in that city for a farm hand. The agency notified the farmer that one William Collins would arrive at his place the fol-lowing morning in time for breakfast. William arrived as promised and in excellent season, but was not quite early enough to assist with the milking. He was about seven feet tall and slim as a hay-fork.

When he took his seat at the breakfast-table

and really got action on the family laid down their knives and forks and stared. It was evi-dent that William had missed several meals before he arrived, for he put away everything in "Perhaps you had better eat your dinner too while you are here," suggested the farmer sar-castically as he observed his new hand looking

wistfully at the empty plates.
"Maybe it would be a good idea," said William in a pleased tone.

The farmer's wife cooked more food and placed it before him. His dinner disappeared with the same rapidity as had his breakfast. But when he had finished he made no motion to leave the table.
"Probably you could eat your supper

also," said the farmer, whose amazement had given place to wrath.
"I'm sure of it," answered William, and he waited contentedly until the farmer's wife cooked and set before him his supper. When this, likewise, was gone the farmer said per-emptorily, "Now get to work as fast as you

"Oh, no," said William, as he arose leisurely from the table, "I never work after supper." Caroline Lockhart, in January Lipp!ncott's.

Brilliants.

Only a sweet and virtuous soul, -George Herbert.

Then vex me not with chiding. Let me be, I must be glad and grateful to the end.

I grudge you not your cold and darkness—me The powers of light befriend. -Cella Thaxter.

Man, what to thee is fame or pelf

Let all thy glory be to win The struggles that arise within—
Oh, rather master of thyself
Than victor of a thousand wars!
—Daniel Kelley, in Lippine

for the end of the rambow, Ho! for the pot of gold. We'll journey along
With a smile and a song
And we'll hark to the stories of old.

Ho! for the end of the rainbow.

With hearts that are stout and strong!
Though the gold we miss
We have had the bliss
Of the smile and the story and song.
—Washington Star. "Red are the roses she wears in her cheek, Red are the soft lips, that gladly enclose White pearly teeth—the pure portals of prayer— Through which her white soul's expression sweet flows.

"Bright is the angel-look in her dear face, Happy is the sunshine gay in her eyes mild— O, there is nothing in all the wide world Like the pure innocent heart of a child!" —William J. Fischer.

The sun has set, go has my heart past hope's horizon fied. The sun has set— Yet, on the morrow will it fall ascent? Hearts out of darkness rise again, I know, But oh, we dread the night, my heart and I, We dread the night! -Elizabeth Barton Pitman, in Harper's Maga-

> Lord, thou needest not, I know, Service such as I can bring. Yet I long to prove and show Fuil allegiance to my King. Thou an honor art to me; Let me be a praise to thee. -F. R. Havergal.

Gems of Thought.

...Language is the amber in which a thousand clous and subtle thoughts have been safely bedded and preserved.—Archbishop Trench. If we show the Lord's death at Co. we must show the Lord's life in the world.—Malt ble D. Babcock.

...."A good life keeps off wrinkles."
....Cheered by the presence of God, I will do at the moment without anxiety, according to the strength which He shall give me, the work that His providence assigns me. I will leave the rest: it is not my affair.—Fenelou.

....He who comes up to his own idea of great-ness must always have had a very low standard of it in his mind .- Ruskin.

... There is only one work on the evidences of Christianity that whol'y satisfies any one—a work which defies the most ingenious criticism and the most skillful logic. It is said to be scarce, if not indeed very scarce, but we have met with it here and there. It is from five to six feet of humanity living a Christilke life.—Mark Chu Pearse. Guy Pearse.

....A fool always wants to shorten space and time; a wise man wants to lengthen both.— "Affairs must suffer when recreation is

...."Affairs must suffer when recreation is preferred to business,"
....The effective life and the receptive life are one. No sweep of aim that does some work for God but harvests also some more of the truth of God and sweeps it into the treasury of the life.— Phillips Brooks. Philips Brooks.
....To conquer our own fancies, our own lusts, and our ambition in the sacred name of duty, this it is to be truly brave and truly strong.—

Charles Kingsley.

....Patience and resignation are the pillars of uman peace on earth.—Young.Goodness is beauty in its best estate.-

.... Have you ever known what it is to be en Have you ever known what it is to be encouraged to do right, not by being told to do so, but by being near a man stronger than yourself, whose mere presence helped you so that you were the stronger man because he was there? There are men living today on the strength of other men.—R. J. Campbell.

Historical.

-In St. Paul's Church yard, New York, young George J. Eacker, "who departed this life on the twenty-fourth day of January, 1804, aged twenty-six years." He was challenged the year before by Philip Hamilton, who had died as the result of the duel. Young Eacker died the following year them grief over the affair now following year from grief over the affair, now just one hundred years ago. The duel was the result of remarks made by Hamilton while result of remarks made by Hamilton while Eacker was escorting a young woman friend of his at a place of public entertainment, when they met Hamilton and a companion by the name of Price, who, some said, were in a convivial mood. The first duel in Boston was fought by boys of twenty years of age. Henry Phillips and Benjamin Woodbridge quarreled over cards; then met on the Common and fought with small swords. Woodbridge was and fought with small swords. Woodbridge was wounded and died the same day. Phillips was conveyed by his brother, Gilman, and Peter mil in a British man-of-war to France, where Fancell in a British man-of-war to France, where he died within a year from grief for his friend. He sleeps in the old, historic Granary Burying Ground, with Boston's first mayor, John Phillips ——The Stuart papers, one of the most pre-cious possessions of King Edward, were found

lying in a garret by an outlaw, upon whose head the British government had set a price, who ught them for a paltry sum as a heap of tradesmen's bills, and afterward ended a miser-able life by strangling himself in a London tavern. But for this tragedy of a life these priceless lumes in the King's library would doubtless

have perished unknown. nave perished unknown.

—The credit for the inception of the Coast
Survey is divided among various persons, says
Scribner's, though it would appear to have early
enlisted the interest of President Jefferson and
Secretary Gallatin, and to have been powerfully stimulated by the arrival in this country of Ferdinand Rudolph Hassler, a Swiss, who vir-tually made the plans upon which the subsequent perations of this survey were prosecuted. The urvey dates its origin from an act of Congress bassed in 1807 for surveying the coasts of the United States. It had a checkered and somewhat intermittent career until 1832 when it was reorganized, though its control has from time to time alternated between various departments It was attached to the Navy Departm brief period; then for many years it was under the Treasury, and by act of Congress of this year has been transferred to the new Department of

-Perhaps the oldest relie in London of a mediaval kitchen is at Westminster Abbey, though little remains to indicate it save the rubble flooring, the buttery batch le flooring, the buttery hatch and an adjoining silar, now the handsome dining hall of Canon cellar, now the handsome dining hall of Canol Wilberforce. The monk who acted as kitchene Wilberforce. The monk who acted as kitchener or refectorian had a responsibility as great as any hotel manager or chef in these days. For among his fellow monks, to say nothing of the pensioners, were critics as keen as any among the world-famed diners of today. Yet the Abbey kitchen was scarcely more elaborate than any one of those which linger on in the remote cottages of the rough Cornish coast or on the Yorkshire moors, where the entire cooking of the family is done on a flat hearth, with no other fuel than turf, or peat or twigs. The "broth pot" hangs from a crace or stands on a tripod, and is most accommodating in its uses. Would and is most accommodating in its uses. Would you make bread? Lay the dough on a clean iron plate and invert the broth pot over it; then heap up all round it your lighted turf or wood.

Curious facts.

—The largest room in the world, under on roof and unbroken pillars, is at St. Petersburg. It is 620 feet long and 150 feet in breadth. By day-light it is used for military displays, and a whole battalion can completely maneuver in it. By night twenty thousand wax tapers give it a heautiful appearance. The roof is a single arch

of iron.

—Emigration from the Turkish empire is forbidden. No man or woman is permitted to leave
a Turkish port without a tschera or permit,
which must be obtained from the police authorities, and under the general instructions and pol-

icy of the Turkish government tscheras cannot be issued to subjects of the Suitan.

—"A simple way to wave the hair without the agency of a hot iron is to braid it in three braids," says in expert hairdresser. "Let one strand be small and the others large. Braid loosely, and when the end of the braid is reached hold the small strand tight while pushing the others up toward the roots. Pin it into place and allow it to remain so over night. When you comb it out in the morning you will find it has formed into large, natural-looking waves."

—New England still retainsher pre-eminence in the boot and shoe industry, but three of her six States, including Maine, rank lower in the comparative value of their product than they did twenty years ago, while of the others only Vermont has made a gain in comparative rank.

—As twilight approaches a garden filled with brilliant flowers the red flowers will first lose their gorgeous color as the light diminishes, and then the grass and leaves will appear grayish. The last flowers to part with their [distinctive color—white flowers being left out of the account—will be the blue or violet ones. This fact is useful to such insects as, in order to avoid their enemies, visit wild flowers in the twilight.

Home Dressmaking. Winte by May Manton.



4653 Tucked Waist, ed Skirt, 22 to 30 22 to 40 bust.

To Be Made With Double or Bishop Sleeves and With or Without the Fitted Lining. With or Without the Fitted Lining.

The waist is made over a fitted foundation that can be used or omitted as material may determine, and consists of fronts, back and vest front. The vest front is without fullness, but both fronts and back form folds below the tucks, and the fronts blouse becomingly over the belt. The sleeves can be in bell shape, tucked above the elbows, over full soft ipuffs, or in bishop style, and are finished at the wrists with novel cuffs. At the neck is a stock with a pretty pointed cravat that is crossed at the centre front.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is 3/ yards 21 inches wide, 3/ yards 27 inches wide or 3/ yards 48 inches wide, with 1/2 yards of chiffon for puffs when double sleeves are used.

[27he pattern, 463, is cut in sizes for a 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40-inch bust measure.

Tucked Waist. 4658.

Sectional Tucked Skirt Having Straigh Lower Edges. 4654.

Lower Edges. 4654.

The skirt consists of the three portions, all of which are straight at the lower edges. The upper portion is left plain at the front, but is tueked at sides and back, while the centre and lower portions are gathered at their upper edges. Each section is finished with a hem, and beneath those of the upper and ceutre portions the joinings are made. When preferred the tucks at the beit can be omitted and the fullness arranged in gathers.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is 1½ yards 21 inches wide, 8½ yards 27 inches wide, 5½ yards 44 inches wide or 4½ yards 52 inches wide.

The pattern, 4554, is cut in sizes for a 22, 24, 26, 28 and 30-inch waist measure.



4 to 10 yrs.

The suit consists of blouse and knickerbockers. The blouse is shaped by means of shoulder and underarm seams and finished with tucks at the front, which give the effect of a wide box plait, while its lower edge is drawn up by means of elastic inserted in the hem. The sleeves are box-plaited and finished with straight cuffs. At the neck is a turn-over collar. The knickerbockers are the regulation ones that are opened at the sides and drawn up by means of elastic beneath the knees.

4666 B'ouse or Shirt

beneath the knees.

The quantity of material required for the medium size (8 years) is 3 yards 27 inches wide, 2 yards 4 inches wide or 22 yards 52 inches wide.

The pattern, 4655, is cut in sizes for boys of 4, 6, 8 and 10 years of age.

Blouse or Shirt Waist. 4656. The waist is made with fronts and back, all of which are laid in box plaits that extend for its entire length, the closing being made beneath the plait at the centre front. Over the waist is arranged the shaped yoke, whose points extend well down over the blouse. The sleeves are in bishop style, but are fuller below the elbows than above, and are finished rulier below the elbows than above, and are finished with cuffs shaped to match the yoke. At the neck is a novel stock which is admirable both for this special waist, and as a model for the odd collars of which no woman ever yet had too many.

The quantity of material required for the medium

size is 4 yards 27 inches wide, 4 yard 32 inches wide or 2 yards 44 inches wide.

The pattern, 4656, is cut in sizes for a 32, 34, 36, 36 and 40-inch bust measure.



4657 Seven Gored 4658 Fitted Coat. Walking Skirt,

22 to 30 waist Seven-Gored Walking Skirt. 4657. Seven-Gored Walking Skirt. 4657.

This skirt is cut in seven gores each one shaped to widen below the knees. Its upper edge can be finished with a belt or cut on dip outline and under faced or bound as may be preferred. When inverted platts are used they can be either stitched or pressed flat, the opening being made at the centre or beneath the platt as preferred; but when the shirrings are used the opening is made at the centre seam, the closing being made invisibly over a deep under-lap.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is 6 yards 21 inches wide, 6 yards 27 inches wide, 3 yards 44 inches wide or 3 yards 32 inches wide.

The pattern, 4657, is cut in sizes for a 22, 24, 26, 28 and 38-inch waist measure.

Fitted Cont. 4658.

Plain coats are essentially smart and are shown among the latest designs. This one is equally adapte to the costume and to the separate wrap and to a the materials used for purposes of the sort, but is shown in tan-colored covert cloth stitched with corticell; silk. The long lines, produced by the seams which extend to the shoulders at both front and back gives alender effect to the figure, a well as

which extend to the shoulders at both front and back, give a slender effect to the figure, as well as provide for a perfect fit, while the severe tailor finish is essentially chic and smart.

The coat is made with fronts, side-fronts, backs, side-backs and under-arm gores and is finished at the neck with the regulation collar and lapels. The sleeves are made in coat style with two seams and are finished with roll-over cuffs.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is \$\frac{1}{2}\$ yards 77 inches wide, \$\frac{1}{2}\$ yards 44 inches wide or \$\frac{1}{2}\$ yards 52 inches wide.

The pattern, 4658, is cut in sizes for a 22, 24, 36, 38 and 40-inch bust measure.

HOME DRESSMAKING.

SPECIAL PATTERNS—For a catalogue or any pattern illustrated on this page, send is cents (coin or postage stamp), state number, shown on cut, and size wanted, and write your name and address distinctly. Mail orders filled promptly. Address Massach erts Plaughman, Boston, Mass-

nore than six tons, sometimes over sever

tons first crop. Again, there never has been a year in which less than six tons

due to favorable conditions to start with, it

is due to intense cultivation, fertilizer and

care. The outside cost of hay does not ex

ceed \$2 for labor, \$3 for fertilizer, total cost

The most remarkable sample will be

where the first crop cut was over four feet

in height and weighed 2471 pounds. Second

crop cut this year from the same field was

over three feet high and weighed 2240

pounds, making 7½ feet in height. Each crop was fully headed and blossomed. The

third crop did not blossom, but weighed

acre. The total weight of the three crops

from this quarter-acre section this year was

6401 pounds, or at the rate of 25,644 pounds

per acre, and a total growth of over nine

feet. This quarter-acre section at \$16 per

eighteen years has given a net profit of

can, if we will, make money in grass cult-

Spinach is usually sown in March, unless

there is much frost in the ground; it is now

in this section sown broadcast. If sown in

drills the ground must be more thoroughly

prepared.

per ton for well-dried hay in barn, \$5.

shown this year from a quarter-acre sec

The Horse.

Trotting the Horse Down Hill.

Many drivers think that the horse should trot down hill, because the load does rot pull back upon him and apparently cannot understand the philosophy that would do otherwise, says Prairie Farmer. To trot when there is a heavy load pulling back on the traces is exhaustive to the horse's muscular energy. Trotting down hill, especiall with a load in addition to its weight pushing down upon him, is far worse. The former, if not carried to excess, will be readily regained by the aid of a little rest and nourishment, but the latter jars and jams the shoulders, weakens the tendons and springs the knees, and may even bring on paralysis of the nerves and muscles. The horse left to its own inclination will slacken its pace when it comes to a decided down grade and will go carefully down the hill, unless it has been trained to a different habit under spur of the whip. If it is necessary, for some reason, to drive fast down hill, put on the brake to at least prevent the wagon pushing on the horse; if it can be made to draw a little on the traces it will help materially to lessen the injurious effects.

Raising Heavy Horses.

A few years ago, when farmers were all raising a greater or less number of colts on the farm, conditions became such that there was a great oversupply, and naturally prices were forced down. We are now confronted with another proposition. The raising of colts is now the exception, rather than the rule, on too many farms, and we now have a good and growing market for good draft horses. There are few farmers who could not raise one or more colts each year, and derive profit by so doing.

With draft colts, they can be put to light work on our farms and be useful as well as profitable. By raising a few colts we can sell off the older horses when they get to a marketable age, and by so doing keep a young class of horses that are continually

improving year by year. The brood mare should get plenty of ex ercise at all times. It is the nature of the horse to be out in the air and in motion a great deal of the time. Perhaps there is no better way of exercising draft brood mares than to keep them at light, steady work, or, if we have no work for them, as is often the case during the winter months, they should have the range of a large field, or the whole farm would be better, where they get ample exercise and plenty of pure air. Horses may be kept out in this way, even in quite cold weather, without appearing to suffer any inconvenien

As foaling time approaches, let the feed be loosening in character, and do not change the condition of the mares to any considerable extent. If they have been in the habit of working, it is safe to keep them working right up to foaling time.-L. P. Martiny, North Freedom, Wis.

The Percheron Draft Horse.

In the establishment of this French breed of draft horses that guiding ideal has been to develop an active and durable type of draft horses suited for drawing loads at a rapid pace. The degree to which weight is desirable in the modern draft horse has resulted in the production of a heavier type

with these characteristics yet in evidence.

The modern type of this breed is short legged, compactly and stoutly built. The representatives which best exemplify the type show an active temperament, intelligent heads, short, full crested necks, with deep body and wide croup. To meet the requirements of their patrons they must possess with this abundance of quality, attractive style and active movement. The modern type shows a difference from the original in being black in color and somewhat closer to the ground than those first imported.

The original gray Per heron had for its eculiar characteristics an unusual combination of strength and active action, with style and endurance. They had an abundance of style, with round bodies and an exceptional quality of bone. The highest type of this breed in the present show rings ould be typical of an active draft horse with the quality and the substance to justify durability. To serve this purpose to the fullest extent the necessity of regular and straight action with property set limbs should not be a secondary consideration in any show ring, and in the mind of the judge no amount of flashy action and toppiness should be allowed to overbalance these features. The weight that is necessary in representatives of this breed should be made up of a desirable quality of bone with muscle in those parts where real strength resides, and not by a development in regions that have little to do with pulling power.

Annually, in London, a public exhibition of work horses is held in Regent's Park. The horses, groomed to the last hair, their manes and tails decorated with gay ribbons, their harness clean and bright, and carts, wagons and drays all spick an d span, are in spected at the gates by veterinary surgeons, and if they pass there are reviewed by street department and other city officers, and the drivers of the best-cared-for horses are awarded substantial money prizes. This annual ceremony is believed to have great influence in the direction of humane treatment of the animals which work in the

In his advice to novices Ware, the wellknown horseman, criticises harshly the "monkey-on-a-stick" position which has recently become fashionable among drivers and with good reason. "Sit squarely down on your seat or cushion," he says," not on the end of your spine, with your feet stuck out in front as if rowing a boat, but upright and with the legs forming an angle at the base of the spine, which will make you, for comtort's sake, hollow your back, and which position, in turn, will give you a 'feel' to wrist, forearm and hand which you never knew before." What could be clearer than

Notes from Washington, D. C.

The whirlwind of proposed good roads legislation continues. In the last ten days five new good roads bills have been introduced in Congress, one by Representative Brownlow, somewhat modifying his original bill, another by Senator Latimer of South Carolina, another by Senator Gallinger of New Hampshire and another one by Representative Currier of New Hampshire. Each of these bills appropriates \$24,000,000 and provides for a Bureau of Public Highways, the terms of the bills being slightly different. Representative Maddox of Georgia has brought forward a unique measure to distribute the "surplus" in the treasury, not exceeding \$25,000,000, among the various States and Territories on a basis of population for the improvement of their postal roads. The money is to be turned over to



Owned by Hartman Stock Farm, Columbus, Ohio.

to make annual reports to Congress. This may be popularly endorsed as a

good means of disposing of any surplus, but the lack of authority given by the bill to the Federal government to supervise h road construction is believed to be a fatal defect. Some of the States would undoubtedly make good use of the money turned over to them, while some other might not.

The Department of Agriculture is about o issue a bulletin containing an article on the "Keeping Quality of Butter." Butter Muir, the gentle naturalist, describes them spoils by reason of the work of microscopi organisms, and the problem, it is stated, is to exclude them or destroy them when they are present. The article says: "Butte ers understand pretty well that pasteurization is often of very great value in making butter. But why pasteurize the milk or cream and then wash the butter with dirty, germ-laden water?" and notes a test made at the Government Iowa station upon ripened cream, which was divided into two equal parts. One lot was churned and the by storms, or by the giving way of the ton produced a rate of \$136 net profit per butter washed with ordinary well water; ground on which they stand. The age of acre. The general average of my field for butter washed with ordinary well water; the other lot was washed with water boiled and cooled. The latter butter kept very much longer than the butter washed with unboiled water. By pasteurizing the cream, as well as the wash water, it was found that the keeping quality of the butter was still more improved. When the butter made from unpasteurized cream, washed with ordinary water, kept thirty-four days, the butter made from pasteurized cream and washed with boiled water kept seventy-five days. The estimated cost of pasteurizing both the milk and the wash water is one eent per pound of butter produced.

The work of the Department of Agriculture which promises the most to the American farmer is the improvement of the products he now grows or the introduction of new products to favorably displace them. Excellent work is being done in the breeding up and improvement of American farm plants and animals, but undoubtedly of more importance are the agricultural explorations being made in foreign lands and the procurement of new plants and seeds. In this connection Barbour Lathrop has, during the past seven or eight years, done the country a service, carried forward a plan likely to be of more real benefit to the thropic scheme of the day. He has at the expense of his own pocket and time explored the remote corners of the world in search of agricultural products which might be of use in the upbuilding of American farming. Although this plan has been pursued purely as a private undertaking and for Mr. Lathrop's personal gratification, he has gone about it in the most systematic manner, associating with him a brilliant young botanist and linguist, 'and arranged with the Department of Agriculture to distribute the seeds and plants which he has found and purchased at a cost of thousands of dollars. The department, through its various agencies in different parts of the country, is in a position to give the most thorough and exhaustive tests to the strange things which have been sent in by Mr. Lathrop from Europe, Asia, Africa and the islands, things often unheard of in this country, but which have been grown as staple crops for hundreds of years by the inhabitants of those foreign lands. Mr. Lathrop has been around the world four-teen times, and his work is probably a unique instance of a wealthy man devoting his fortune, knowledge and energy to assisting the farmers of his country without other object in view than the general benefit to the nation. Among the crops which Mr. Lathrop and his assistant, Mr. Fair-child, have introduced which promise much for American agriculture are the Sumatra tobacco, several seedless raisin grapes, the improved black oats and Hanna barley, macaroni wheats, the Jordan almond, several tropical fruits for Porto Rico and lozens of other products which appear to

Warranted to Bive Satisfaction. Gombault's **Caustic Balsam** Has Imitators But No Competitors. Similators but no competitues.

Safe, Speedy and Positive Cure for Ours, Splint. Sweeny, Capped Heck.

Strained Tendons, Founder, Wind Puffs, and all lameness from Spavin, Ringbone and other bony tumors.

Ourse all skin diseases or Parasites. Thrush, Diphtheria. Removes all Bunches from Morses or Cattle. The Lawrence-Williams Co., Cleveland, O.

be undoubted improvements on the varie-

the State authorities, but they are required | ties and species now cultivated in this coun- | one or more acres of this field have produced try.

The Public Lands committee has reported favorably a bill to preserve two forests of the giant red-wood trees (Sequoia Gigantea) of California, by purchase from the present owners who are contemplating cutting them for lumber. These trees are the largest and most majestic in the world, and are one of the few remaining flora of the pre-glacial period. Some of the largest of them are over thirty feet in diameter and much older than the Christian era. John

"Under the most favorable conditions these giants live five thousand years or more, though few of even the larger trees are more than half as old. I never saw a big tree that had died a natural death; bar- 1750 pounds, at the rate of 34 tons to the ing accidents, they seem to be immortal, eing exempt from all the diseases that afflict and kill other trees. Unless destroyed by man, they live on indefinitely until burned, smashed by lightning, or east down one that was felled in the Calaveras grove for the sake of having its stump for a dancing floor was about 1300 years, and its diam eter, measured across the stump, twentyfour feet inside the bark. "Another that was cut down in the Kings

river forest was about the same size, but nearly a thousand years older (2200 years), though not a very old-looking tree. It was felled to procure a section for exhibition, and thus an opportunity was given to coun its annual rings of growth. The colossa scarred monument in the Kings-river forest entioned above is burned half through and I spent a day in making an estimate of its age, clearing away the charred surface with an axe and carefully counting the annual rings with the aid of a pocket lens The wood rings in the section I laid bare were so involved and contorted in some places that I was not able to determine its age exactly, but I counted over four thousand rings, which shows that this tree was in its prime, swaying in the Sierra winds, when Christ walked on earth. No other tree in the world, as far as I know, has looked down on so many centuries as the Sequoia, or opens such impressive and suggestive views into history."

In some testimony before the Senate committee on patents in 1879, an interesting description is given by a Mr. Coffin of the New England plow used by his father in the early part of the century. "It was about twelve feet long. It required eight to ten oxen to draw it, one man to ride upon the beam to keep it in the ground, and an extra man to follow behind with a heavy iron hoe to dig out the balks and skips."

GUY E. MITCHELL.

Money in Raising Hay. [Address given Jan. 28 to Middlesex (Ct.) Pomona Grange by G. M. Clark of Higganum,

I shall tell you how to make money grass culture. Let others tell us how to make money in other products. The best results cannot be obtained in any science except by careful study and hard work. To get at the bottom we must work, must above everything else learn to love work. It is better for one to take but one thing at a time and follow it long enough to get positive facts. Life is too short for one to find many, and an hour is too short to describe them. I am here to tell you what I can, in a few minutes, of what I have found in eighteen years in the cultivation of grass. The farms furnish the brains. Sunshine and free air stay the tide. We get that on the farms. We can make money there. But we must go to work in a scientific manner

on the farms. In the production of all kinds of crops we must have more intense cultivation. Clark's cutaways will do it. Others may but it must be done. No matter what crops, the more we cultivate the better. Cultivation and civilization go hand in hand. We get our living from the earth, mostly from the farms. I will now give you the results of intense cultivation on a few acres of poor and, what farmers here and everywhere call worn-out lands. It was as poor as any in Connecticut. I also shall give all of you one of my grass circulars and other printed matter, which will tell you how to make money on such kind of land, especially how to grow grass. Every farmer in the counry can have one by sending a two-cent stamp With hay figured at \$8.50 per ton you can make \$20 a year per acre, at \$18 per ton you can make \$80, an average of over \$50 an acre per year, and grass is a very sure crop. On pages 13, 14, 15, 16 and 17 of the grass circular you will find details. I sow redtop and timothy in equal parts, fourteen quarts each kind of seed to the acre. They grow well together and produce a ton and a half more hay to the acre when thus sown. The circular tells all about it. My first experi-ence on sixteen acres in two crops produced over one hundred tons, over six tons to the acre. On one flat section of seveneighths of an acre covered with clay gravel hardpan, no vegetation on it, at one seed ing, in fourteen years, twenty-eight crops produced 114½ tons of dry hay, a net profit of \$1200 over \$85 per year. A section of five-eighths of an acre, in two crops this year, gave a rate of 21,400 pounds to the acre, at \$16 per ton, gave a net profit of

Not a year in the eighteen but what som

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"The land for the potatoes was broken up in April, then harrowed and re-harrowed until it was like an ash heap. Everybody who saw the piece said they never saw such a handsome piece of potatoes. The tops were all even, and covered the ground so one could hardly tell which way the rows ran. Doubling the amount of fertilizer has practically doubled the crop. I used 2,500 lbs. to the acre of Bradley's High Grade Complete Manure, and the yield was 402 bushels per acre."

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